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1903
CATALOG

E.J.Bowen

San Francisco, Cal.
Portland, Ore.
Seattle, Wash.

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DOMINICUS

DOMINICUS.

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In proportion to the
interior height
of the church.

**E. J. BOWEN'S
ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED
CATALOGUE for 1903**

STORES AT

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 815 and 817 Sansome Street
PORTLAND, OREGON 201 and 203 Front Street
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 301 First Avenue South

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PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOW TO ORDER—This publication is designed to furnish a correct description of such vegetables, flowers, clovers, and grasses as are most desirable for cultivation, together with brief directions for sowing and management. It is mailed, postage free, to all who send for it, in the anticipation that those who receive it will order their supply of my seeds, either from some merchant who keeps them on sale or direct from my establishments, at San Francisco, or Portland, or Seattle.

ORDER SHEETS—Each catalogue is provided with an order sheet and addressed envelope. Please use these in making out and mailing your order. Write so plainly that there can be no mistake as to your name, your address, or your shipping directions.

PRICES—All seeds are sent by mail or express, at my expense, at the prices stated, except where noted under different heads. The prices given for 100-pound lots do not include freight, which must be paid by the party ordering.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Remittances may be made by any of the following methods: By Post-office Money Order, payable at San Francisco; by Bank Draft, payable in San Francisco or New York; by Express (by this method all charges must be prepaid); by Express Company's Money Order (this is the best and safest plan); by Registered Letter (this is the least desirable method). Money should never be sent loose in an unregistered envelope.

VALUABLE TABLES

QUANTITIES OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa	20 to 30	Grass, Millet, for seed.....	15
Barley—Broadcast	125 to 130	Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	60 to 65
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Hills.....	40		
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Drills.....	60		
Beans, Tall or Pole—Hills.....	40		
Beet, Garden—Drills	10		
Beet, Field—Drills	8		
Broom Corn—Drills	12		
Buckwheat—Broadcast	45		
Cabbage, in Beds, to cover an acre after transplanting	¼		
Carrot—Drills	3		
Clover, Red—Broadcast	12 to 15	Clover	8
Clover, White—Broadcast	8 to 10	Timothy	15
Clover, Alsike—Broadcast	8 to 10	Red Top	15
Corn, Sweet or Field—Hills.....	15	Hemp—Broadcast	40 to 50
Corn, to cut green, for fodder—Drills or Broadcast	125	Melon, Water—Hills	4
Cucumber—Hills	3	Melon, Musk—Hills	3
Flax, when wanted for seed.....	30	Mustard	12 to 15
Flax, when wanted for fiber.....	50	Oats—Broadcast	80 to 90
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for pasture.....	30 to 50	Onion, Black Seed—Drills.....	5 to 6
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns.....	80 to 100	Onion, Bottom Sets—Drills.....	250
Grass, Orchard	40	Onion, Black Seed, for bottom sets.....	50 to 60
Grass, English or Australian Rye, for meadow	50	Parsnip—Drills	3 to 4
Grass, English or Australian Rye, for lawns	75 to 100	Peas—Drills	100
Grass, Italian Rye.....	50	Peas—Broadcast	150 to 200
Grass, Red Top.....	30	Pumpkin—Hills	5 to 6
Grass, Timothy	20	Radish—Drills	10 to 12
Grass, Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	35	Sage—Drills	8
Grass, Hungarian.....	25 to 30	Spinage—Drills	10
Grass, Millet, for pasture.....	25 to 30	Squash, Early	4

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS OR SOW A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF GROUND

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants	Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, or 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	¼ lb. to 50 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 75 ft. of drill	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 75 hills
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. to 75 hills	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill	Onion Seed.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Onion Sets.....	1 lb. to 20 ft. of drill
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Peas.....	1 lb. to 75 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Celeri.....	1 oz. to 5,000 plants	Pumpkin.....	2 oz. to 40 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Collards.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills	Sage.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Spinage.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 75 hills	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
Endive.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 4,000 plants
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 5,000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Turnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Leek.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill		

MANAGEMENT OF HOTBEDS

The hotbed is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good, mellow soil. Then set the frame, and keep it close until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds. Hotbeds, by being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to

changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained, no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hotbed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and, unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. When the sun gets pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash, during the middle of bright days, will make all This gives a little shade, and, with some air safe.

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

English.	German.	French.	Spanish	Italian.	Dutch.
Anise	Anis, Gruner Anis	Anis	Anis, Metalhuga	Aniso, Anacio	Anijs
Artichoke	Artischoke	Artichaut	Alcachofa	Articocca	Artisjok
Asparagus	Spargel	Asperge	Esparrago	Sparagio	Asperge
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Melisse citronelle	Toronjil, Citronella	Melissa	Citroen-Melisse
Basil.	Basilikum	Basilic grand	Albacá	Basilico	Basilicum
Beans	Bohnen	Haricots	Habichuela	Fagioli	Boonen
Beet	Rübe	Betterave	Remolacha	Borbabietola	Bieten
Borage	Boretsch	Bourrache	Borraja	Boragine	Bernagie
Broccoli	Spargelkohl	Chou Brocoli	Brocoli	Brocoli	Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts.	Rosenkohl	Chou de Bruxelles	Bretones de Brusela	Cavolo di Bruxelles	Spruitkool
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Chou pomme	Col repollo	Cavolo cappuccio	Sluitkool
Cabbage, Savoy	Wirsing	Chou de Milan	Col de Milan	Cavolo di Milano	Savoyekool
Caraway	Feld-Kummel	Cumin des pres	Comino	Carvi	Karwij
Carrot	Carotten, Mohren	Carotte	Zanahoria	Carota	Wortelen
Cauliflower	Blumenkohl	Chou-fleur	Coliflor	Cavolofiore	Bloemkool
Celeri.....	Sellerie	Celeri	Apio	Sedano	Selderij
Celeriac.....	Knoll-Sellerie	Celeri-rave	Apio-nabo	Sedano-rapa	Knoselderij
Chervil.....	Kerbel	Cerefull	Perifolio	Cerfoglio	Kervel
Chicory	Cichorienwurzel	Chicoree sauvage	Achicoria	Cicoria selvatica	Suikerij
Coriander	Coriander	Coriandre	Culantro	Coriandorlo	Koriander
CornSalad	Feldsalat	Mache	(Canongios	Valeriana	Veldsla
Corn.....	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais	Mais
Cress	Garten-Kresse	Cresson aleinois	Mastuerzo	Agretto	Tuinkers
Cress, Water	Brunnenkresse	Cresson de fontaine	Berro	Nasturzio aquatico	Waterkers
Cucumber	Gurken	Concombre	Cohombro	Cetriolo	Komkommer
Dandelion	Lowenzahn	Pissenlit	Diente de leon	Dente di leone	Molsla
Dill	Dill	Aneth	Eneldo	Aneto	Dille
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aubergine	Berengena	Petociano	Melanzaan-plant
Endive	Endivien	Chicoree Endive	Endivia	Indivia	Andijvie
Fennel	Fenchel	Fenouil	Hinojo	Finocechio	Venkel
Garlic	Knoblauch	Ail	Ajo	Aglio	Knoflook
Horse Radish	Meer Rettig	Raifort sauvage	Taramago	Rafano	Peperwortel
Hyssop	Isop	Hyssope	Hisopo	Isopo	Hysop
Kale	Blatterkohl	Chou vert	Bretón, Berza	Cavolo verde	Boerenkool
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Chou-rave	Col rabano	Cavolo rapa	Koolrabi
Lavender	Lavendel	Lavende	Espliego	Lavanda	Lavendel
Leek	Porree, Lauch	Poireau	Puerro	Porro	Prei
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopfsalat	Laitue	Lechuga	Lattuga	Kropsla
Marjoram	Majoran	Marjolaine	Mejorana	Maggiorana	Marjolijn
Melon	Melone	Mélon	Melón	Popone	Meloen
Melon, Water	Wasser-Melone	Melon d'eau	Sandia	Melone d'aqua	Water Meloen
Mushroom	Schwamm	Champignon	Seta	Fungo pratájolo	Kampernoelie
Nasturtium	Kapuciner Kresse	Capucine	Capuchina	Nasturzio	Capucine-kers
Okra	Ocher	Gombaud	Gombo	Ocra	Ocra
Onion	Zwiebel	Ognon	Cebolla	Cipollo	Uien
Parsley	Petersilie	Persil	Perejil	Prezzemolo	Peterselie
Parsnip	Pastinake	Panaïs	Chirivia	Pastinaca	Pinksternakel
Peas	Erbse	Pois	Guisante	Pisello	Erwt
Pepper	Pfeffer	Piment	Pimiento	Peperone	Spaansche Peper
Pumpkin	Melonens-Kurbiss	Potiron	Calabaza totanera	Zucca	Pompoen
Radish	Radies	Radis	Rabanito	Ravanello	Radijs
Rhubarb	Rhabarber	Rhubarbe	Ruibárbo	Rabarbaro	Rabarber
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Romarin	Romero	Rosmarino	Rozemarijn
Rue	Raute	Rue	Ruda	Wijnruit	Wijnruit
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Azafran	Zafferano	Saffraan
Sage	Salbei	Sauge	Salvia	Salvia	Salie
Salsify	Haferwurzel	Salsifis	Salsifí blanco	Sassefria	Salsefy
Sorrel	Sau-rampfer	Oseille	Acedera	Acetosa	Zuring
Summer Savory	Bohnenkraut	Sarriette annuelle	Aj drea comun	Santoreggia	Boonenkruid
Spinage	Spinat	Epinard	Espinaca	Spinace	Spinazie
Squash	Krübiss	Courge	Calabaza	Zucca	Kalebas
Tansy	Gemeiner Rainfarm	Tanaisie	Tanaceto	Atanasia	Wormkruid
Thyme	Thymian	Thym	Tomilio	Timo	Tijm
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Pomme d'Amour	Tomate	Pomo d'oro	Tomaat
Turnip	Weisse-Rübe	Navet	Nabo	Navone	Rapen
Wormwood	Wermuth	Absinthe	Ajenjo	Assenzio	Alsem



E. J. BOWEN'S

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

SEED CATALOGUE



INTRODUCING our New Catalogue of New Seeds to our many thousands of customers, new and old, we desire to call special attention to two or three matters of essential importance to every purchaser of seeds.

PACIFIC COAST SEEDS

In the first place the Pacific Coast leads the world in its natural advantages for the production of first-class farm, garden, and flower seeds in many varieties. The superiority of seeds grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, is now freely admitted all over the United States and abroad. There is no similar area of country in the world where the conditions of soil and climate are so favorable to the production of perfectly-developed and fully-ripened seeds. Such is the variety of these conditions in these three states that most of the different kinds of vegetables find here the localities exactly adapted to their several requirements. In short, this part of the Pacific Coast is preeminently the natural area for seed farms.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Further, we are glad to be able to state that, while we retain the favor and confidence of our thousands of friends and customers of past years, we are receiving new orders from every direction in a rapidly increasing ratio. At a time when the consumer is becoming every year less disposed to be satisfied with anything short of a first-class article, and when competition among producers is continually growing more keen, we keep ahead of both. To-day our stock is the most varied, extensive, and complete of any on the Pacific Coast, and it is not surpassed elsewhere. Not only so, but, with multiplied facilities, a continually increasing staff, and greatly enlarged premises, we are now better equipped for an expansion of our larger business than we were to meet the requirements of a smaller business in years gone by. Therefore we mean to keep at the front, and to deserve all our success, by returning the confidence of the hundreds of thousands who use our seeds with the best possible service in the variety, quantity, and quality of our goods at the lowest possible prices.

PAST AND FUTURE

Except where experience and altered conditions render changes desirable, the methods of the past will be adhered to in the future. The practise of some seedsmen of attaching their own or their firm name to alleged improved varieties of vegetables in order to induce consumers to pay high prices for the same will continue to be repudiated. This questionable method of advertising, which has assumed large proportions, leads to frequent disappointments, and is often pursued in a manner and to an extent unworthy of the trade. Every year numerous so-called new varieties are boomed, usually at fancy prices. Only a small percentage of these ever earn the favor of the practical gardener; the remainder drop out of sight as either worthless or repetitions of old sorts under new names. We shall, therefore, continue the practise of admitting to this list only proved and satisfactory varieties.

VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT



The object of this department is to describe all the known and approved food vegetables (with their seeds) of the subtropical and temperate zones; but duplicates of varieties which differ from each other only in name are discarded, as well as those varieties which, after years of trial, are found to be of no special or

distinctive value. Long lists of so-called varieties may prove as perplexing and deceptive to the practical grower as they are showy in the pages of a catalogue. The following-named varieties may be relied on as distinctive and valuable, and the directions given for culture, if practically followed, will insure success.

ARTICHOKE



Artichoke

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$8.25

ASPARAGUS

One of the first and most healthful of early spring vegetables. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth, transplant a foot apart, in rows about three feet apart. The crown of the plant should be six inches below the surface. Keep the soil loose, manure heavily, and give an annual dressing of salt when the plant is dormant.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The standard variety, on account of its large size, great productiveness, and superior quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A newer and distinct and valuable variety. The stalks are white, of the largest size; very productive and early.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c

PALMETTO—About the same size as Colossal, quite early, and shades towards bright green in color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c



Asparagus

BEANS

[When beans by the pound are wanted by mail or express, paid, remit 10 cents per pound extra, to cover charges; 10, 25, and 100-pound lots at buyer's expense for freight.]

The bean comes from the Eastern Hemisphere, growing wild in Persia. Its use as an article of food is prehistoric. Its healthful and nutritive qualities are of the highest order. The Snap or String Beans are those having fleshy, tender, edible pods. The pods of the Wax varieties, which are rapidly coming into general use, are of a creamy color and waxy appearance when young and ready for the table, and, on this account, are distinct from the well-known green-podded kinds. Our list comprises the best-known varieties, of which we furnish hand-picked seed, unsurpassed in quality, and true to name.

Plant, after danger of frost is past, in rich, mellow loam, or highly-manured soil, finely pulverized. The bush varieties yield best when planted four to six inches apart in two and one-half to three-foot rows. Keep the ground moist, and cultivate thoroughly, being careful not to work among nor handle them when wet or damp with rain or dew.

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN-PODDED KINDS

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE, IMPROVED ROUND POD—Is of healthy, vigorous growth, and has no superior in any respect among the green-podded kinds. The pods are round, very fleshy, tender, and rich. The bean is rather small, and, when ripe, usually irregular in form and red in color.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00



Improved Round Pod Valentine

BEANS

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN-PODDED KINDS—Continued.

EARLY MOHAWK—The hardiest of the bush kinds, and may safely be planted a week earlier than any other. The pods are pale green, large, and broad. The vines continue in bearing a long time, and will withstand a light frost. The bean is large, dark purple and brown mottled.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A standard variety; vines vigorous and productive, pods very long and tender when young. The bean is long, and of a rich brownish yellow color.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

EARLY ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS IMPROVED ROUND POD—Thick, fleshy pods, and quite stringless; very early and hardy; superior to the old Yellow Six Weeks. Dry beans are yellow drab, and nearly round.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—Said to be the earliest green-podded variety, fit for the table two weeks in advance of the old Refugee, and retaining all the good qualities of that standard sort.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

REFUGEE or THOUSAND TO ONE—The best late kind for snaps, and very productive. The pods are dark green, veined with purple, tender, and crisp, and considered the best variety for pickling. The bean is rather small, oblong, dark purple to black, mottled with light yellowish brown.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00

BROAD WINDSOR—Also known as Horse Bean. Stock erect, strong, and shrubby. The bean is large, broad, and flat; it is best green shelled. To insure well-filled pods, pinch off the top of the stock and the ends of the shoots when the pods are forming. A very popular table vegetable in European countries.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$5.00

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A valuable addition to the green-podded sorts; extra early, round, fleshy pods; very brittle, and almost entirely stringless.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00



DWARF LIMA BEANS

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—A small Lima Bean, early and prolific; desirable for early use, but not equal in quality to the different Large Limas.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 12c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00

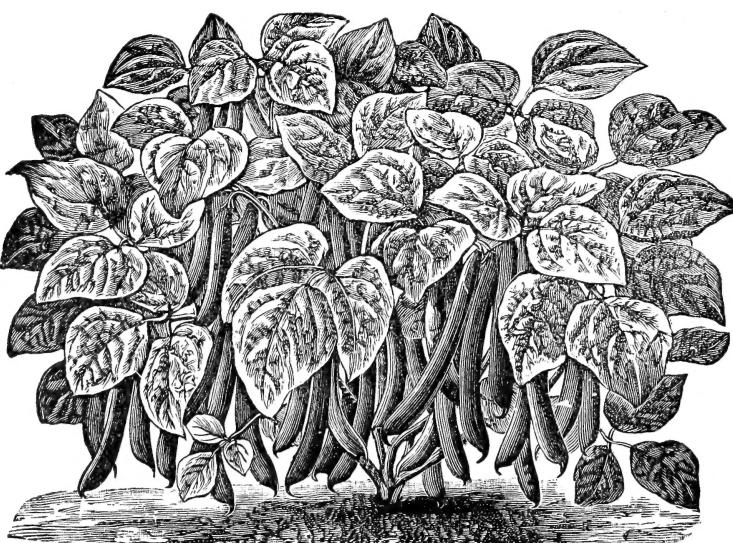
DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA—This is a dwarf bush form of the Large Lima, producing beans as large and as fine in quality as the pole varieties. It is also a heavy yielder.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 13c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$12

DWARF OR BUSH WAX YELLOW-PODDED KINDS

EXTRA EARLY CHALLENGE BLACK WAX—Extremely early, about a week in advance of any other wax variety, and considered the most desirable for first crop. The plants are vigorous and very productive; the pods resemble those of the Prolific German Wax, but are a little flatter. Ripe beans medium size, jet black.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

(See illustration on next page)



Stringless Green Pod

GOLDEN WAX—A standard wax variety, earlier than the old wax kinds. The pods are stringless, very tender, and excellent. The bean is of medium size, purple and white marbled, and one of the best quality, green shelled or dry.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

(See cut on page 7)

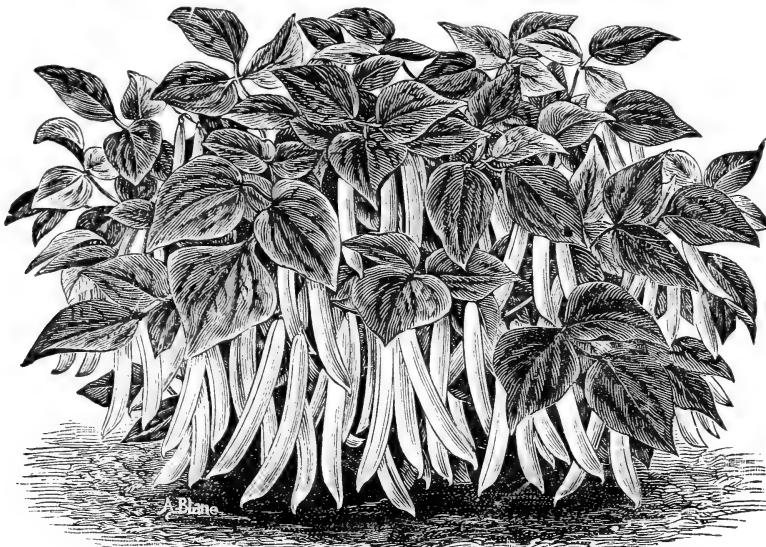
GREENELL'S RUST-PROOF or IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—This is a variation from the common Golden Wax, the vine being more erect, the pod broader, straighter, and waxy white, besides being rust-proof. A favorite with gardeners.
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

DAVIS WAX—A hardy, rustless, and immensely productive bush variety. The pods are long, nearly straight, white, and handsome; cooked when young, they are tender, juicy, and of fine flavor. The dried

BEANS**DWARF OR BUSH WAX—YELLOW-PODDED KINDS—*Continued.***

bean is kidney shaped, clear white, and a favorite for baking and canning. Popular with canners and market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00



Challenge Black Wax
(See description on page 6)

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX—The dry beans resemble the old Golden Wax, but the plants are said to be proof against rust. Produces a heavy crop of pods, very white, wax-like, and attractive.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—A. robust, hardy variety, yielding a heavy crop of large, unusually handsome, wax-like pods. They are fleshy, tender, and excellent, and are ready for the table earlier than any other wax kind, except the Black-eyed Wax. The bean, which is white with dark markings around the eyes, is larger than most other wax beans.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

RUST-PROOF or DETROIT WAX—Excelling in some respects any other wax variety. Is not likely to rust, even when exposed to very wet weather. Pods flat, good length, and very broad. Its quality of keeping fresh and crisp a long time after being picked makes it valuable for shipping long distances. It is extra early, quality in the pod all that can be desired. and also excellent green shelled.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

GERMAN WAX, WHITE SEEDED—Much resembling the Black Seeded, except that the pods are larger. The bean, being white, is preferred by some dry for winter use.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED—This is a new kind, and an improvement on the German Wax. It is very prolific, yielding a larger crop than any other bush variety. The pods are large, of a creamy color, and good quality. The bean is rather small and glossy black.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

VALENTINE WAX—This is an introduction of recent years, and repeated trials denote it to be remarkably early. The pods are thick, tender, and without strings.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c

REFUGEE WAX—Another desirable wax-podded kind, early, stringless, and fleshy. Yields an immense crop; planted early or late.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c

GOLDEN-EYED WAX—A medium-sized variety; the pod flat and somewhat coarse; the dried bean kidney shaped, white, with a yellow spot at the eye. A favorite in the South, and a good kind for shipping.

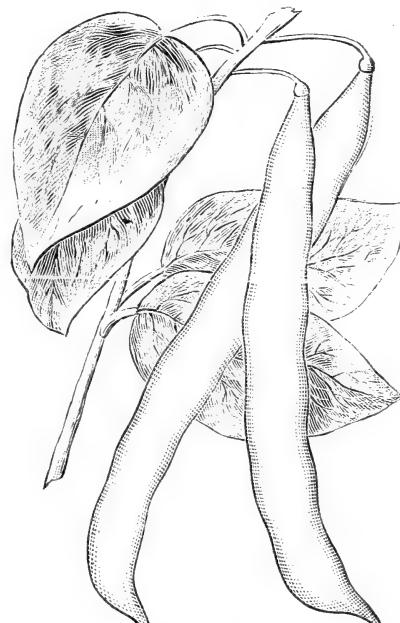
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—A very productive dwarf kind, yielding beautiful pods of superior quality. The dried bean is whitish, but dark around the eye.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c

Golden Wax

(See description on page 6)



BEANS—Continued.**POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES**

The pole or running kinds require greater care than the dwarf or bush varieties, but continue in bearing all summer, and yield a much larger crop. They should be planted in rich, mellow soil, in hills four feet apart each way, and well supported with frames or poles firmly placed in the ground. Plant five or six beans in each hill, but allow only three or four vigorous plants to mature.

WHITE CREASE-BACK—Vines not as large as some other kinds, but very productive. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are round, fleshy, of superior quality, mature early, and stand shipping any required distance. The bean is small, white, very firm, and excellent dry shelled. A great favorite in many parts of the South.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—A very productive kind, continuing in bearing until frost. The pods are very tender, as they grow rapidly, and are ready for the table earlier than any other pole variety. They are produced usually in clusters of four, and are in every respect superior as snaps. The bean is small, and of a dark dun color.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—A vigorous good climber, very prolific, bearing in clusters extremely long and very fleshy, succulent pods, round, thick, and remarkably tender. Dry beans are dun colored, long, and oval. A first-class pole variety.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Produces large, flat pods, that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The bean is white, large, flat, and of superior quality green shelled or dry.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

LONDON HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Very desirable for the family garden. Vines vigorous, bearing light green pods, streaked with red. The bean is large, oval, cream-colored, beautifully splashed with red, and has no superior for cooking, either green shelled or dry.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—An early and beautiful variety. The vine is hardy, vigorous, of large growth, and yields profuse golden clusters of curved, broad, thick, fleshy pods six to eight inches long. These are of superior quality and keep well.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c

SCARLET RUNNER—A rapid grower, cultivated both for its beautiful scarlet blossoms and for table use. The pods have an approved flavor of their own, cooked as snaps, when about three-fourths grown; the most popular of all string

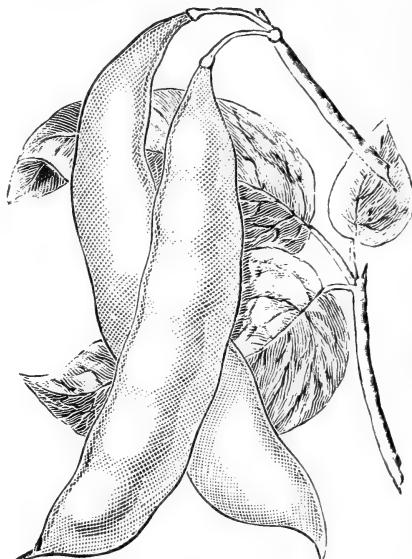
beans in England. The bean, which is very large, is handsomely variegated with dark purple and black, and is used by many green shelled.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c

POLE OR RUNNING LIMA BEANS

SMALL WHITE LIMA—A vigorous, bushy vine, early, and very productive; leaves dark green; blooms yellowish white; pods short, flat, and curved; beans small, kidney shaped, and white.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 12c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00



Large White Lima

LARGE WHITE LIMA—A tall, slender, vigorous vine, bearing smooth light-green leaves, white blossoms, and pods in clusters. The pods are long, broad, and thin, the beans large, kidney shaped, flat, and unsurpassed in quality, green shelled or dry. This variety comes to its highest state of perfection in the rich valleys of the Pacific Coast and in the Southern states, where it continues long in bearing, producing a large crop.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 12c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Larger pods and larger beans than the Large White Lima. Quite a favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 12c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00

BEET

FOR TABLE USE

The beet is prepared in various ways for the table, and is palatable and healthful. The White Sugar and Mangel Wurzels are more valuable for stock feeding, yielding enormous crops, but are also used for the table when young and tender. The White Sugar varieties are the kinds used in the manufacture of sugar.

The round or turnip-shaped varieties, of which there are several kinds, are the best and most used for the table. The Long Dark Blood is also a table variety, though sometimes used for stock.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP—An improved early kind, having a small top and taproot. The flesh is bright and dark red, tender, and sweet. It attains a good size without becoming woody, and is a good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

The Beet is hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground can be well prepared, doing best in rich, sandy soil, sown in rows of sixteen inches apart, covered one and one-half inches deep. The seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting. Thin out by using the largest ones when they are of sufficient size, continuing until they are six to eight inches apart in the row. For field crop the rows should be far enough apart to permit the use of a horse cultivator.

EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—Excellent for forcing, maturing early; of medium size, flattened on top; flesh deep red, fine grained, and sweet; best used when young.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

BEET—Continued.

EARLY BASSANO BLOOD TURNIP—This variety produces a large top and leaf stalks that are excellent cooked with the young roots. They should be used as soon as large enough, as they become coarse and tasteless with age. Flesh light red, shaded with circles of white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c



Early Blood Red, Turnip Shaped

EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP—A leading turnip-shaped variety, of medium size, rapid growth, not liable to become woody, keeps well. Flesh bright red, tender, and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

CROSBY'S EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—Very early, large, globular, somewhat lighter colored than the above, and of fine tissue and flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red flesh, zoned with a lighter shade; very crisp and tender; keeps sufficiently well to be used as either a summer or winter variety; very desirable addition to the list of turnip-shaped sorts.

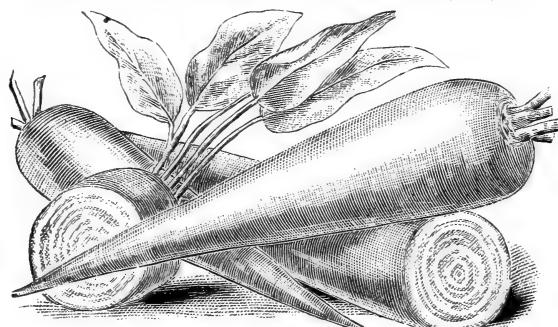
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

DARK RED TURNIP—Has several attractive features, and is considered by some the best variety. Globular, smooth, handsome, uniform in shape, with small tops, it matures early and lasts long; flesh sweet, crisp, and tender. Superior for home use; a favorite with market gardeners and excellent for canning purposes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—One of the very best for winter use; does not become woody, and keeps equally as well as the Long Dark Blood. The root is smooth and handsome, and the flesh as brilliant in color and good in quality as the best Blood Turnip varieties. We recommend our customers to give it a trial.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c



Long Smooth Dark Blood

LONG SMOOTH DARK BLOOD—The leading late variety, keeping well all winter. Should be planted in rich, warm soil to secure rapid growth, which makes it tender. Top small, root long and smooth; flesh deep purple, fine, and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

SWISS CHARD SILVER OR SEA KALE BEET—Cultivated exclusively for its leaves and leaf

stalk, which are prepared and served similar to asparagus, and are tender and delicious. If cut frequently, the young leaves reappear and make excellent greens, taking the place of spinach.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

25-lb. lots at buyer's expense for freight.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL—A large variety, producing an enormous crop. Grows much aboveground; flesh white, shaded with red. Grown mostly for stock feeding, but used for the table when young.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL

—An improvement on the Long Red Mangels Wurzel. Roots of more uniform shape; flesh darker in color and generally better relished by stock. Produces an enormous crop.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL

—An excellent, large, orange-colored variety; very productive and a good keeper. Particularly adapted for growing on shallow soil.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

YELLOW GIANT INTE R MEDIATE, LEVIATHAN, OR GATE POST

—An improved variation from Yellow Ovoid; smooth skin; sweet, firm flesh; heavy cropper and good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.



Improved Mammoth Long Red

YELLOW OVOID MANGEL WURZEL—Similar to the Yellow Globe, but grows to a much larger size, and more of a half-long shape. Yields an enormous crop. One of the most desirable stock-feeding mangels.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL—Ovoid in shape, grows to a large size, and produces an astonishingly large crop. Flesh of a bright yellow, very nutritious, and said to be preferred by stock to any other. Can be grown successfully on shallower soil than Long Red Mangels, and is more easily gathered.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 17c per lb.

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL—This, while of the Sugar class, is chiefly valuable for stock feeding. White, smooth, ovoid in shape, very large, exceedingly rich in feeding properties. yields as much bulk per acre as other stock-feeding Mangels, and double the quantity of other Sugar Beets. A valuable acquisition to the farmer.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 17c per lb.

BEET—Continued.

FOR STOCK FEEDING

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP—Large and excellent. The flesh is of a fine grain, tender, and sweet. Rich in sugar, and very productive. Superior for stock feeding, and sometimes used for the table when young.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR—An improved variety of the French Sugar Beet, recommended as being hardier, and as containing more sugar than the old variety. Large and excellent for stock.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR—A medium-sized white Sugar Beet, claimed to be the result of scientific selection from sugar-producing varieties. Uniform in size, form, and color, and of a high percentage of sugar.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 17c per lb.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN or GERMAN IMPERIAL WHITE SUGAR—This is the variety mostly grown in California, for use in the manufacture of sugar. It gives the best results raised in sandy soil free from alkali. It is very profitable as a Sugar Beet, and equal to the best for stock. Hardier and more easily handled than Vilmorin's.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 25 lbs., 17c per lb.

BROCCOLI

Broccoli is a species of cabbage so nearly resembling the cauliflower as to be hardly distinguishable from it, being, however, taller, harder, and more easily grown. Treatment and cultivation the same as for cauliflower.

EARLY WHITE FRENCH is the best variety. Vigorous and hardy; heads hard, white, compact, and durable.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00



Klein Wanzleben

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Cultivated for the small heads, which are very sweet and of excellent quality, growing in great numbers on the tall stem of the plant. Particularly valuable for our California climate, as a few plants will supply a constant succession during the whole season. Cultivate the same as cabbage.

DWARF, IMPROVED—The best. Produce abundantly. Break away the spreading leaves at the top of the plants when the sprouts begin to form.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50

CABBAGE

Cabbage is the most universally cultivated of all garden vegetables, and will thrive in almost any soil, but, to bring it to the greatest perfection, the soil should be deep, rich, and moist. For early use, sow in hotbed or cold frame in winter or very early in the spring. For general culture, sow in beds and transplant, the early varieties one and a half to three feet apart, and the large, late kinds, three to four feet apart each way. In transplanting, set the plants deep, up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds, and the earth drawn up around the stock. To keep the late varieties over winter, dig a shallow trench in light, dry soil, cover the bottom with straw, place them head down, put a little straw over the leaves, and cover all with earth, allowing the roots to project above. In this manner the heads keep well and are easily removed.

EARLY OR SPRING VARIETIES

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The variety so popular in the New York market. Heads conical, of medium size, firm, very crisp, and tender. Early and a sure header.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00

EARLY EXPRESS—A rapid grower, and held by some to be the earliest in cultivation. It resembles somewhat the Jersey Wakefield, but is rather larger, not quite so pointed, and of a

more creamy tint. The heads are firm, tender, and of fine quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00

EARLY SPRING—A solid, flat-headed variety, with short stem. A vigorous grower; bears very large head for size of stem, and but few waste outer leaves.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50



Charleston or Large Wakefield

CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD—Larger and a little later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but having the same general shape, except that it is less pointed. A good sort for market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00

CABBAGE (EARLY OR SPRING VARIETIES)—Continued.

EARLY YORK—A leading early kind. Being rather small, it can be set closer than most others. The heads form rapidly, and are very tender and sweet. Usually not quite as large as the Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

EARLY LARGE YORK—A little larger and usually a week later than the Early York. It is of hardy growth; the head is conical, firm, and of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

VERY EARLY ETAMPE—Somewhat resembles Early Jersey Wakefield, but is lighter colored, less hardy in growth, and the head is not so solid and compact.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER VARIETIES

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—A strong growing large header, somewhat conical in form; a better keeper (i. e., less liable to burst) than the average of early sorts.

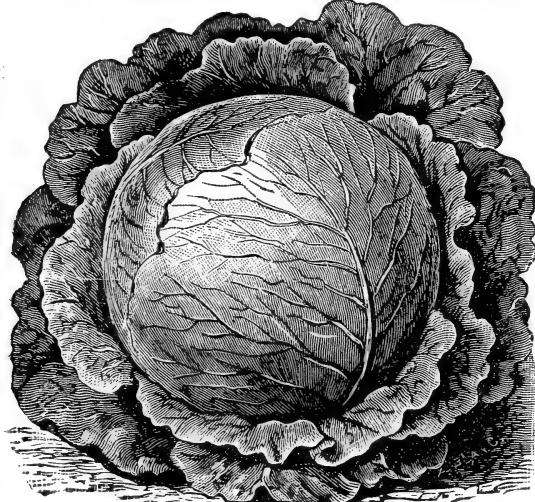
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A desirable kind, having conical, solid heads; a sure header under almost any conditions; keeps better, and is less liable to suffer from blight, drought, or frost than most early varieties. Fine, and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A standard medium early variety. Heads large, round, slightly flattened, and excellent for the family or market garden. It does not crack, and keeps till well on in the winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—A medium early kind, much resembling the Early Drumhead. It grows low on the stem, and is a sure header; firm, fine grained, tender, and excellent. Keeps almost as well as the late kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

SUCCESSION—A medium early variety, producing large, round heads slightly flattened, which do not crack readily, and are solid and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD or BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM—Produces the largest heads of the medium early kinds, which are round, flattened on top, very solid, do not crack, and keep better than any other variety maturing early. Crisp, tender, and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

ALL SEASONS—Medium early, heads large, slightly flattened, grows low on the stem, and resembles the Early Summer, except that the

heads are usually larger, of fine flavor, tender, and sweet, and superior for all purposes. It is also a good keeper, and can be used as a fall and winter variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

ALL HEAD EARLY—An excellent early variety. Compact, round head; smooth, thick leaf; likely to become a general favorite.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

LATE VARIETIES

IMPROVED STONE MASON, WARREN STRAIN—An improvement upon an old and favorite variety. Medium to large in size; round and solid, but tender, crisp, and delicate flavored. Confidently recommended as one of the best of late kinds, whether for the cottage garden or the market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—A hardy, vigorous, and sure-heading sort; large, handsome, and solid; none better as a late market variety, especially for shipping purposes and for long keeping.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—A leading late variety. Produces large, round heads, flattened on top; heads sure to form, keep well, and of excellent flavor, tender, and sweet. One of the best late market kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

PREMIUM DRUMHEAD—An improvement on the Large Drumhead, grows lower on the stem, is larger, and matures earlier, but keeps quite as well, and has no superior in any respect for all family and marketing purposes, either for medium early or late crop. The seed we offer is unsurpassed by any in the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

SUREHEAD—Remarkable both for its certainty to head and its ability to withstand drought. Compact, medium to large.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

DANISH BALL-HEAD or HOLLANDER—A very hard heading, late variety, enduring both frost and drought remarkably. Introduced from Denmark, and rapidly gaining in popularity. Plants produce a solid, round head. Keeping qualities of the best.

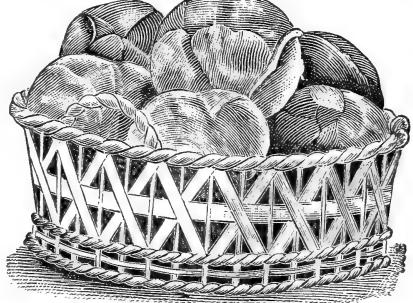
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD—The largest variety known, cultivated mostly on account of its enormous size, usually averaging thirty pounds, but sometimes attaining double that weight. It is hardy and a good keeper, but coarser and not as well flavored as most other kinds. Its common English name of Cow Cabbage indicates one of the uses of this variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

RED DUTCH—Forms a small, round, solid head of a deep red or purple color. Hardy and keeps well; used mostly for pickling and salads.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Red Dutch for Pickling

EARLY DWARF SAVOY—A choice and very early variety of this crinkled and curled species of cabbage; small, deep green in color, leaves fleshy, heads round and solid, flavor excellent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—A large and firm variety of fine quality, leaves very much crinkled. The flavor is very much improved by the heads being frozen.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

CARROT



The carrot is nutritious and healthful, and both deserves and repays extensive cultivation, both for the table and stock feeding.

Sow as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared, in rows fifteen inches apart, and, when well up, thin to from four to six inches apart, according to the kind you are growing. The seed germinates slowly, requiring sometimes three weeks for the young plants to appear. To get a start of the weeds, soak the seed a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in sand, plaster, or wood ashes before sowing, or let the ground lie several days after it is prepared for the seed, when the weeds can be killed. The soil should be rich and loose, and it will produce smoother carrots if it is manured the year previous. Sow three pounds to the acre, or one ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of row.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING HORN—The earliest, quickest growing, and best for forcing. The root is thick, but very short; flesh deep orange, fine grained, and excellent; best for the table when not quite mature.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c

EARLY SCARLET HORN—The best early kind for general use. It is larger than the forcing variety, but fully as good in quality, and produces a much larger crop.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c

OX-HEART or GUERANDE—A new variety, having a small top, but rather large, thick, heart-shaped root. The flesh is deep orange, fine grained, and excellent, for either the table or stock feeding.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c

EARLY HALF-LONG SCARLET, STUMP ROOTED—A little later than the Horn varieties, but equal to them in grain and quality; has no hard core, and is not surpassed by any kind for either table use or stock feeding.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c

CHANTENAY—For table use, one of the best in shape and finest in quality; half long, uniformly stump rooted, and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh crisp and tender. Early and a heavy cropper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c

CARROT—Continued.

DANVERS ORANGE, HALF LONG—In form about midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. It is of a rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome, and easier to dig than most carrots. First class in every respect, both for the garden and field crop.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 65c

FINEST LONG ORANGE—The leading large, scarlet-fleshed variety, grown extensively for stock feeding, as well as for table use. For size of root, quality of flesh, and quantity of crop it has no superior. Requires a deeper soil than the short and half-long kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Extensively grown for stock feeding. The most productive of all. Grows much aboveground, so that the

entire crop can be pulled by hand. The White Belgian has recently been much improved, in the same manner as the Finest Long Orange, and is now larger and of finer quality than formerly. The stock we offer has no superior.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 45c

SHORT THICK WHITE—Half long, thick, smooth, very productive, the heavier part aboveground, the root tapering to the point, flesh of good flavor, white, solid, and crisp.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c

SHORT WHITE VOSGES—Specially adapted for growing in shallow soils; short rooted, thick at the shoulder, easily handled, yields heavily; a growing favorite for stock feeding.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball

The cauliflower belongs to the cabbage family, and, from its superior qualities as a table vegetable, is a prime favorite. To insure success, a rich, moist soil should be selected. For early crop, start in hotbed; for later use, sow in open ground, transplanting to fifteen inches apart, in thirty-inch rows. Cultivate thoroughly, hilling up the earth around the stalks at each hoeing, and water well, while the heads are forming.

EARLY SNOWBALL—By many considered one of the best varieties. A sure header, producing handsome, round, firm heads, of excellent flavor and quality. Heads large, mature early, and keep well all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.50; 2 oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Very dwarf, sure to head, and the earliest. The heads are of good size, pure white, very solid, of excellent quality, and delicate flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.25; 2 oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00

EARLY LONDON—A leading early variety; a sure header, hardy, and easier of cultivation than many other kinds. The heads are large, solid, very white, tender, and delicious.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

EARLY PARIS—A popular early sort. The heads are large, white, tender, and excellent. Early and compact growing. A favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; 2 oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65

EARLY FAVORITE—A certain header; large, white heads; tender and delicately flavored. A standard variety for early or late crop, and a good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; 2 oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00

LENORMAND'S SHORT STEM—One of the largest and most reliable for general cultivation. The heads are well protected by leaves, so that it is particularly valuable for growing in dry, hot localities.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; 2 oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00

LARGE ALGIERS—Upright, large, a sure header, heads well protected by leaves in the event of frost; has no superior in quality as a late variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 70c; 2 oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25

CELERY

No dinner table is complete without celery, whose invigorating properties are now universally acknowledged. It should be grown in every kitchen garden. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in rich, mellow, open beds, in rows, to avoid crowding the young plants, and more easily keep them free from weeds. When two or three inches high, transplant to furrows, and when eight to ten inches high, fill up the furrows, continuing at intervals

CELERY—Continued.

to hill up till fully matured and blanched, taking care not to get earth between the stalks. The vigor and quality of the stock are improved by partially topping when transplanting. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep well watered.

GIANT PASCAL—A new variety. It is large and of unusually rapid and vigorous growth. The stalks are easily blanched, firm, crisp, and tender, of a beautiful golden tint, and possessing in a high degree the rich, nutty flavor which is the chief characteristic of superior quality in this popular salad plant. Our stock is the very best in the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25



Golden Self-Blanching

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A variety somewhat resembling the White Plume, and, like it, requiring but little earthing up to secure perfect blanching. Is of a rich golden tint when ready for the table; very handsome and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75

GOLDEN-HEARTED DWARF—A new variety of great value; splendid keeper, remarkable for its fine quality. Heart of bright golden color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40

LARGE WHITE SOLID—A standard variety, and one of the largest. A strong, vigorous grower, crisp, tender, and of good flavor; firm and keeps longer than most others.

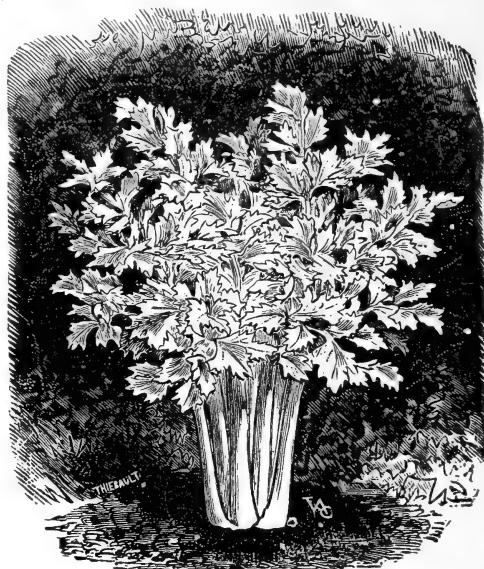
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

EVANS' TRIUMPH—A superior late kind; slow growing and a good keeper; large, crisp, white, sweet, and excellent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40

HARTWELL'S PERFECTION—Not so large as Evans', but one of the best-flavored varieties. The stalks are medium size, very crisp and tender, and of a fine, nutty flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40



White Plume

WHITE PLUME—A new variety; popular on account of its naturally white leaf stalks, which require less blanching than other kinds. Tie the tops together, and hill up the earth slightly. Its handsome, plume-like top is very ornamental on the table. It is quite early and a fine market sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

DWARF WHITE SOLID—Remarkable for its keeping qualities. A standard variety of good flavor, solid, and crisp. Being dwarf, it can be planted closer together than most other kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

CELERIAC, FOR FLAVORING SOUPS, ETC.—Seed used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, etc.

Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 30c

Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery—A variety having turnip-shaped roots, which are used principally for seasoning meats and soups; also used for salads.

Large Smooth Prague.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40

CHERVIL

A sweet, aromatic plant, used as a salad while young and tender, also as parsley for garnishing, seasoning soups, etc. Sow thinly early in spring in drills a half inch deep and one foot apart; as the plants grow, they may be thinned out, or transplanted, if desired.

CURLED—The principal variety grown.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

CHICORY

Extensively used to adulterate coffee, and as a substitute for it. The culture is the same as for carrots. Dig at about the same time as carrots, wash, slice, and dry by artificial heat. The blanched leaves are used by some for salad.

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE—The best kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

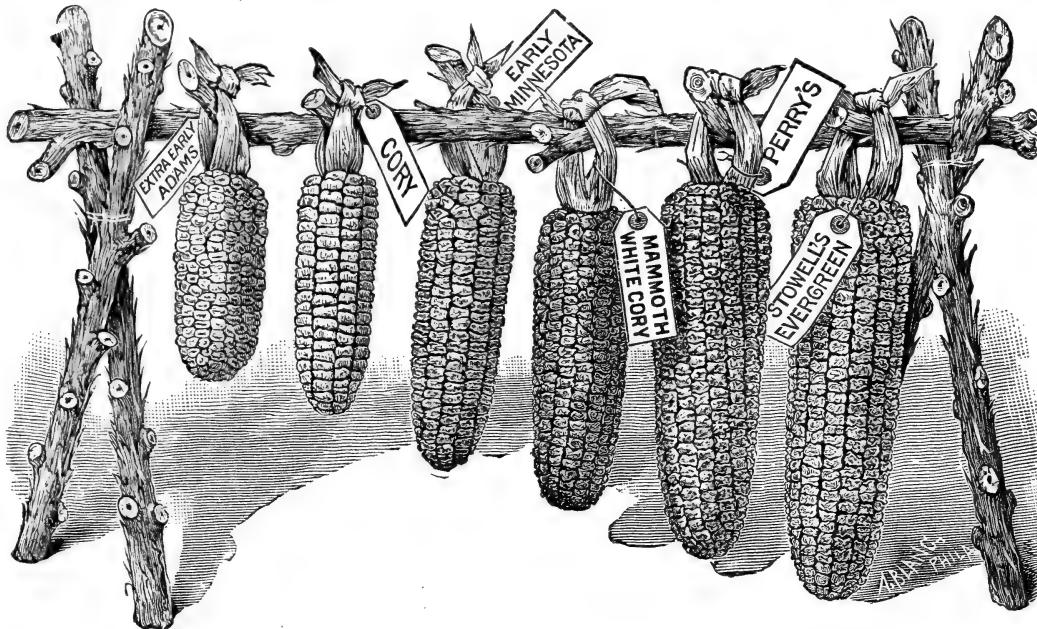
COLLARDS

A species of cabbage, known also as Cole, or Colewort, grown throughout the South for greens. Sow in autumn, in rows a foot apart, and treat the same as cabbage.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN—The leading and best variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR



[When corn by the pound is wanted by mail or express, prepaid, remit 10 cents per lb. extra, to cover charges; 10, 25, and 100-lb. lots by freight, charges collect.]

Corn thrives best in warm, rich soil. The smaller varieties may be planted ten inches apart in drills made two and a half feet apart. The larger kinds should be planted a foot apart in drills made three and a half feet apart, or may be planted in hills three and a half feet apart each way, allowing three or four stalks to remain in a hill; the latter is the usual way, though in drills the product is greater per acre. Success can only be secured by thorough cultivation.

In cooking the varieties having red cobs, the ears should be dropped into boiling water, and removed as soon as done, or the kernels will become stained.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—A large and excellent early sort. Each stalk produces two or more handsome, twelve-rowed ears of large, white grain, of a quality superior to most early sorts.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

WHITE COB CORY—An improvement on the Red Cobb'd Cory, as well as being equally early. The ears are larger, and it has the further advantage of having both a white cob and white grain. A splendid market garden variety, and excellent for the table.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

EARLY MINNESOTA—One of the earliest kinds of sweet corn. The ears are of the best quality; it is very productive. A popular early variety.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

CROSBY'S EARLY—An early kind, producing well-filled ears of ten to twelve rows. It is remarkably sweet and tender, and considered by many superior to most other kinds.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD—Sweet, medium early, producing large, handsome ears of excellent quality, that grow low on the stalk.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

EARLY SWEET or SUGAR—Excellent for general crop. Medium early, remaining in condition for the table a long time, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

PERRY'S HYBRID—A new variety; stalk of medium height. The ears are large, and grow low on the stalk. Kernels large, very white, tender, and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

EARLY MAMMOTH—Produces the largest ears of any variety, which are filled to the tip with large, full kernels, sweet, tender, and delicious. The most popular variety for canning, also good for market or home use. The leading variety for a large and certain crop.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

HICKOX—Ears long and extremely fine looking. Kernels large and flat. A late variety.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Remarkable for remaining a long time in a fresh condition, suitable for the table. Hardy and productive, tender and sugary, and the best late variety for general use.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

EARLY EVERGREEN—An improvement on Stowell's; similar in appearance and general character, but a week or ten days earlier, and remaining fit for use somewhat later than that well-known sort; equal to Stowell's in all other respects.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

BLACK MEXICAN—One of the sweetest and best for the table. It is remarkably productive, and well suited to a warm climate. It is white and beautiful when in condition for cooking, but the kernels are bluish-black when ripe. Said to be less subject to the attacks of worms than other sweet kinds.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A large-eared late variety of sweet corn, of delicious quality.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

LATE MAMMOTH—Ears of immense size. Kernels large and of excellent quality. For a late sort, nothing excels it.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—A very early variety, not strictly a sweet corn, but white and tender, and extensively used for the table.

Pkt., 10c; Ib., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR

Continued.

COMMON SWEET—Used for general field crop for fodder. Sometimes sown thinly broadcast, but usually planted in hills or drills. Write for price.

FIELD CORN

EARLY RED BLAZED or KING PHILLIP—An early, hardy variety, enduring considerable cold. Stalks of medium height, having few suckers. The ears are long, eight rowed, and well filled. Kernels bright yellow at the base, shading into red at the tips.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 6c per lb.

EARLY CANADA or YELLOW FLINT—A rapid-growing, early yellow kind, and on this account much used for replanting. Superior where the seasons are short.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 6c per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLINT—A variety much used for making hominy. Productive, early, and of beautiful appearance.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 6c per lb.

IMPROVED LEAMING-YELLOW DENT—Ears nine to twelve inches long, eighteen to twenty rows; grains long and wedge shaped, indented at the outer end. Color rich yellow; small red cob. For general crop unsurpassed.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 6c per lb.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH, YELLOW DENT—A very early Dent variety, thriving where there are cold, short summers. Ears and kernels handsome yellow.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 6c per lb.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—A large white late Dent variety, pearly white kernels.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 6c per lb.

CORN, BROOM

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but, to obtain the best quality of brush, the land should be rich, and well and deeply cultivated. Usually planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and thinned to four to six inches apart in the row.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—An improvement on the common Evergreen. The result of many years' careful selection. Does not grow as tall as the old variety. The brush is fine, and of a light green tint.

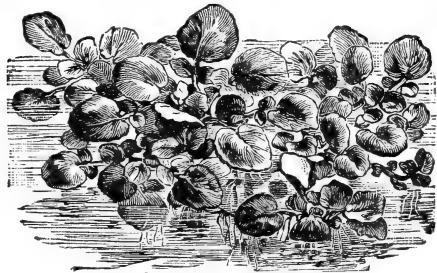
Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 9c per lb.

CRESS

The leaves, when young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are used as salad, either alone or mixed with other salad plants. The seed germinates quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. As they are milder and more tender when young, the seed should be sown at intervals of ten to fifteen days, making the first sowing as soon as the ground can be prepared. May be cut several times.

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—The best garden variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c



CRESS, WATER

A delicate, pungent salad plant, very agreeable alone or mixed with other salads. Entirely distinct from common cress, thriving only where its roots are submerged. Sow the seeds thinly



Pride of the North

along the banks of any shallow stream, early in spring. It will increase rapidly, if the conditions are favorable, and reappear every spring, with no further attention, being a hardy aquatic plant.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

CUCUMBER

Cucumbers need a warm, sandy soil, and should not be planted in open ground until the weather is settled and warm, as they will not thrive until the ground is thoroughly warmed. Plant in hills four feet apart each way, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants, after danger from insects is passed. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. As fast

CUCUMBER—Continued.

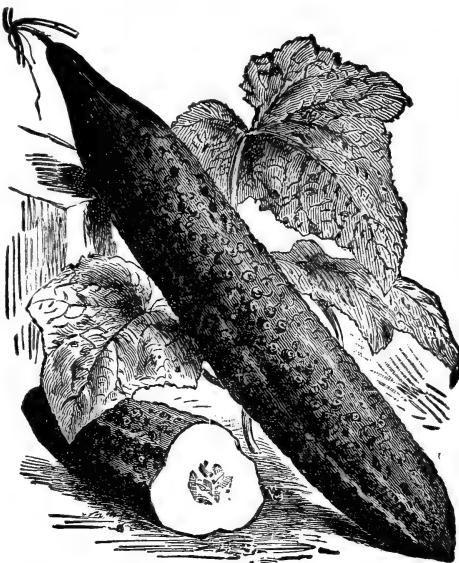
as the cucumbers attain a suitable size, they should be taken from the vine, whether required for use or not, as their ripening soon destroys the vine's fruitfulness. The fruit should be carefully shaded, as exposure to the sun causes the flesh to become tinted with green, and bitter. When preparing cucumbers for the table, all flesh so affected should be removed.

EARLY or PEERLESS WHITE SPINE—Even in shape at both ends, and uniform in size and color. In great demand for pickling, being the variety almost universally grown for the pickle factories of San Francisco. Also a fine market and table sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

EXTRA LONG or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Has the characteristic White Spine qualities, but is longer than some other varieties, with smoother skin. A favorite early sort for forcing. The vine is a strong grower, and bears a fine crop of crisp, white-fleshed fruit.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75



Extra Long Green

EXTRA LONG GREEN—Another good variety, tender and crisp; green, long, and slim.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

SMALL GHERKIN—A distinct variety, not strictly a cucumber; fruit very short, but rather thick; used only for pickling.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Early Frame

EARLY SHORT GREEN or EARLY FRAME—A vigorous and productive variety, producing fruit of medium size and regular form; flesh crisp and tender; excellent for the table, or for pickling, while small.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

COOL AND CRISP—Related to White Spine, but longer and more pointed at the ends. Especially tender and crisp, and a favorite for the table.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

CUMBERLAND—A new variety, combining the good points of its parents,—Parisian Pickling and Early White Spine. Vine strong and prolific of large and excellent fruit.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

GREEN PROLIFIC or BOSTON PICKLING—A prolific bearer, fruit of medium size, rather pointed at the ends, bright green, and of good quality, especially for pickling.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

EARLY CLUSTER—A productive early kind. The fruit, which is not large, is borne in clusters, and is crisp and of good flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

DANDELION

A hardy perennial, much esteemed as early greens and, when blanched, as a salad. It will withstand considerable frost, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. A valuable plant for early greens and salads, deserving more general cultivation.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; 2 oz., \$1.20



Japanese Climbing Cucumber

JAPANESE CLIMBING—A sort of pole cucumber, its name being due to its origin and its tendency to climb and bear its fruit up from the ground, if afforded support; fruit large and thick.

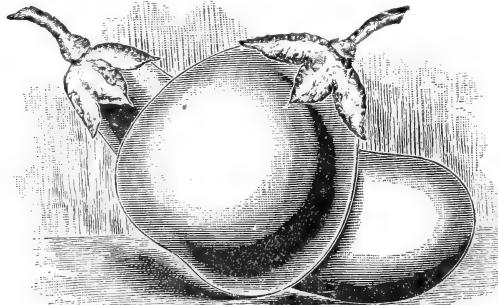
Pkt., 5c

EGO PLANT

The egg plant, though not universally grown, is fast winning its way to more general use, and, properly served, is a most excellent dish. It will grow in any good garden soil, but the best results are obtained in a deep, rich, warm loam. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in a hotbed, or well-protected, warm place, kept very moist. Do not transplant till

EGG PLANT—Continued.

the weather is settled and the ground thoroughly warm. It thrives with the same treatment as that given the tomato.



Egg Plant

EARLY LONG PURPLE—Fruit rather long, usually largest at the blossom end; a hardy kind, productive, and of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75

EARLY ROUND PURPLE—Fruit large, oval round, deep purple, tender, and excellent. Desirable for the family or market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25

LARGE NEW YORK Improved Purple—Similar in form to Early Round Purple, but a little later. Fruit large, of good quality, and produced abundantly.

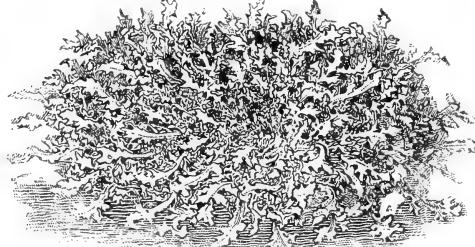
Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00

BLACK PEKIN—Oval round, of medium size. very dark, glossy, and handsome. Flesh delicate and excellent. Prized for the family garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

ENDIVE

The garden endive is much cultivated in Europe for winter salad. It is bitter until properly blanched, when it makes a fine salad, and is also used for greens. Sow at any time during spring, or later for winter use, in drills a foot apart. Thin from ten to twelve inches apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when it is blanched by gathering the leaves and tying them by the tips in conical form. The light and air are thus excluded from the inner leaves, which will be blanched in two or three weeks.



Endive

GREEN CURLED—The hardest variety. Dark green, beautifully curled leaves, crisp and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

WHITE CURLED—Coarser and less tender than Green Curled, but very attractive on account of its color, even the outside leaves being very light colored, often white.

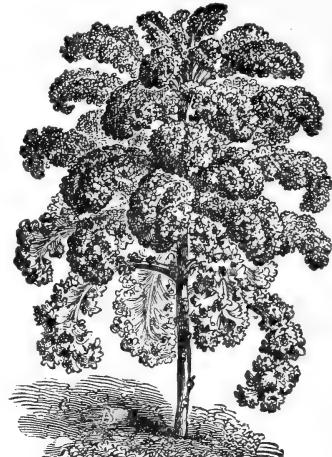
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN SCAROLLE—Has broad, thick leaves, which form a large, loose head. Fine for soups and stews. If blanched, by tying the outer leaves together, it makes an excellent table salad.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale, or borecole, is a kind of cabbage that does not form a close and solid head, but a cluster of beautifully curled or wrinkled leaves, that are tender and of excellent flavor. It requires the same treatment as cabbage, and is very hardy, being improved by frost.



Tall Green Scotch Kale

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Produces an abundance of dark green, curled leaves. Very hardy. The leading variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

DWARF GREEN CURLED or GERMAN GREENS—A dwarf variety, finer and more compact than the Scotch. Can be sown in the fall, for use early in spring.

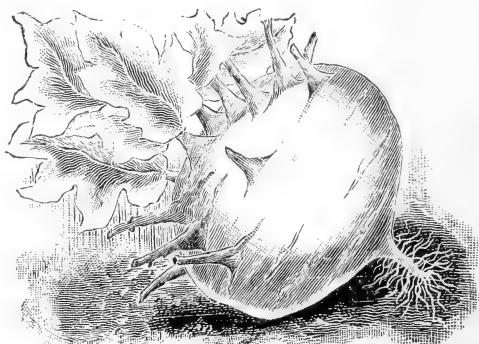
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

DWARF GERMAN PURPLE—A variety much prized by the Germans, and similar to German Greens, except that it has a deep purple tint. Very handsomely curled, and of good quality. Also hardy, and can remain in the garden all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

KOHL-RABI

Kohl-rabi is a vegetable partaking somewhat of the nature and flavor of both the cabbage and turnip. The stem, just above the ground, swells into a bulb resembling a turnip, which is the edible part. It should be cut for the table before it is fully grown, as it becomes tough and stringy if allowed to grow too long. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills, the same as turnips. Thin to six inches in the row, or transplant like cabbage.

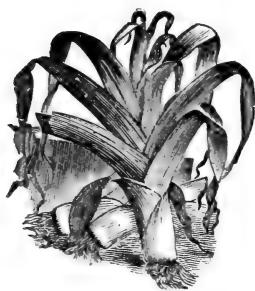


Kohl-Rabi

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Best table sort; pure white, medium-sized bulbs.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

LEEK



Leek

The leek belongs to the onion family, and, on account of being milder and less pronounced in flavor, is preferred by many for soups and stews. It is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one inch deep. When six inches high, hill up the earth to cover up the neck; or, for blanching very white, plant in trenches and earth up like celery.

LARGE ROUEN, or AMERICAN FLAG—A large, strong-growing variety, of good quality and hardy. The leading market kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

MONSTROUS CARENTON—Rather larger than the Flag, and very tender and mild, on account of its rapid growth.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

EARLY PRIZE HEAD, SEED WHITE—An early variety not strictly forming a head, but a dense cluster of beautifully bronzed leaves, that are remarkably tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed, remaining long in condition for the table. Too delicate and tender for market gardening, but for family use, where it can be taken from the garden and immediately prepared for the table, it has no superior.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

HUBBARD'S MARKET, SEED WHITE—Somewhat resembles Tennis Ball, but later; larger, finer head, but less compact.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

BIG BOSTON, SEED WHITE—A splendid winter variety in the South, and a large header; in the North a favorite forcing sort; leaves broad, smooth, and tender. Its all-around excellence makes it a popular market variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED, SEED WHITE

—A leading market variety, used for very early planting and forcing. Forms a dense mass of finely curled and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily.

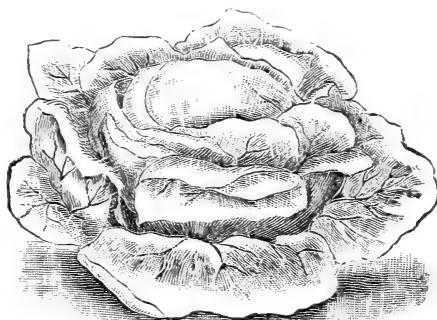
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

LETTUCE

Lettuce will thrive in any good garden soil, and requires so little care that all who have the ground at their disposal should raise enough for their own use, and especially as the quality depends almost entirely on its crisp freshness. Where severe frosts prevail, it may be sown under cover in fall, and transplanted, and in milder localities as soon as the soil can be thoroughly prepared, in open ground, in drills fifteen inches apart. Thin out by using the larger plants as soon as of sufficient size, and so continue until the crop is exhausted. Keep the ground moist and loose, and the bed free from weeds.

EARLY TENNIS BALL, SEED BLACK—The plant is small, of rapid growth, and should be used as soon as large enough, as it quickly runs to seed. Solid head, leaves dark green, thick, and crisp. One of the best for growing under cover and for forcing.

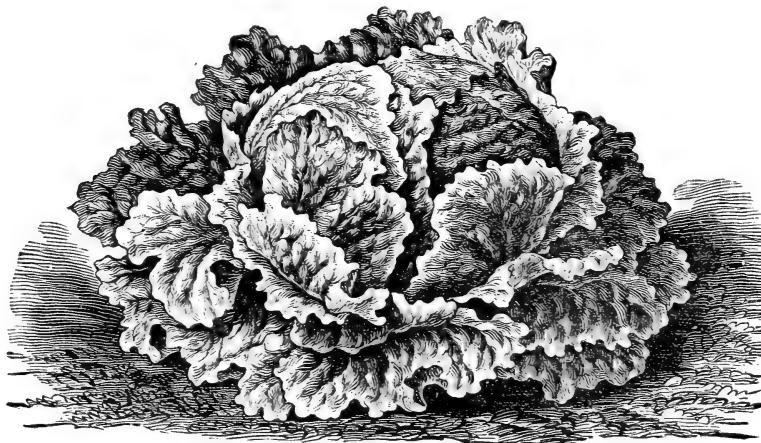
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00



San Francisco Market

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, BLACK SEED—Large, solid heads, bearing transportation well. Color beautiful medium light green; opens very white; tender and sweet. Undoubtedly a desirable acquisition as a market or family variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00



Large Hanson

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON'S—An excellent variety, and not as generally grown as its merits justify. It has all the good qualities of Simpson's Early Curled, which it resembles, but is larger, lighter colored, and the leaves are less curled. It is one of the tenderest and sweetest, and remains so longer than most other kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

LARGE HANSON, SEED WHITE—This variety forms the most perfect heads of any. They are small, creamy white inside, and very tender, but should be used young, as they are liable to become bitter with age, or when they mature slowly. An excellent market kind, longer in running to seed than any other.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

LETTUCE—Continued.

Large Drumhead

LARGE DRUMHEAD, SEED WHITE—A leading market variety, and one of the largest heading kinds, but the heads are not as solid as the Hanson or Deacon. It is slow running to seed, white, crisp, and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

DEACON, SEED WHITE—An excellent variety that forms heads similar to the Philadelphia Butter, but firmer, and of a deeper green. It is a good market kind, slow to run to seed, and withstands heat better than most others.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

DENVER MARKET, SEED WHITE—The chief characteristic of this sort is that it has a beautifully curled savoy-like leaf, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is also a Drum-head variety of very excellent quality, and extremely early. Sure to enjoy great popularity.

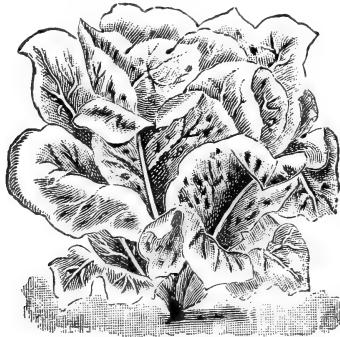
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

LARGE PASSION, SEED BLACK—A Drum-head sort; outer leaves tinged with brown. Largely used on the tables of San Francisco, and very popular in and around New Orleans.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

GRAND RAPIDS, SEED BLACK—A large, attractive variety that matures early, a favorite with market gardeners for keeping in good condition longer after being cut than other sorts. Fine for greenhouse forcing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00



White Paris Cos

WHITE PARIS COS or ROMAINE, SEED WHITE—A distinct variety, forming oblong, upright heads, largest near the top. It is hardy, tender, and crisp, and does not run to seed as quickly as some other Cos varieties, of which it is generally considered the best.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

MELON, MUSK

The melon is so universally grown, and so justly popular, that it requires but little description. Of semitropical habit, it comes to its full state of perfection in the rich, sandy loams and warm valleys of the Pacific slope and Southern States. Under the above head all the

green and yellow-fleshed Cantaloupes and Nutmeg Melons are classed. As the kinds are very liable to intermix with each other, and with cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, and squashes, and thus to deteriorate, they should not be planted near each other. Plant, when danger of frost is past, and the weather settled and warm, in rich, mellow soil, in hills six feet apart each way, allowing three or four healthy plants to remain in a hill. If the soil be too light and sandy, enrich with a little well-rotted manure, thoroughly spaded into the bottom of the hill. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. Old seed fruits most. Our list includes, both in Musk and Water Melons, the very best varieties.

GREEN-FLESHED KINDS

EARLY JENNY LIND—A small, very early variety, flattened at the ends, medium to small in size. The flesh is very sweet and juicy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20



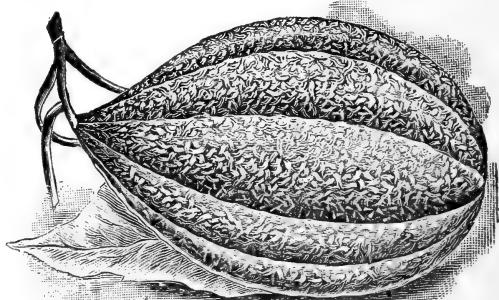
Small Green Nutmeg

SMALL GREEN NUTMEG—A variety resembling the Jenny Lind, and ripening nearly as early. The flesh is fine and very sweet. Superior for the early market or family garden, and a favorite for hotels and restaurants.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—A variation from the last preceding, much favored by some; coarser netting and deeper ribs. Green flesh, sweet and juicy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20



Early Baltimore or Acme

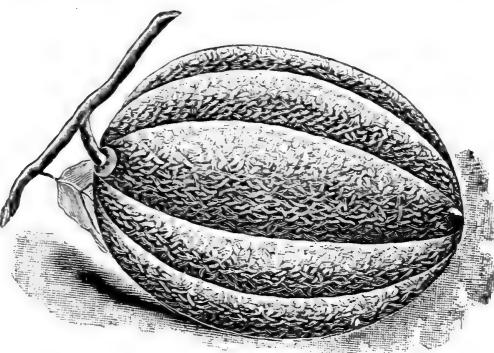
EARLY BALTIMORE or ACME—A good-sized, oval round, very desirable variety. The flesh is thick, highly flavored, and sweet. Popular in the markets of the Eastern and Southern cities.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

LARGE NETTED CANTALOUP—A rather large variety, medium early, of excellent quality; desirable either for the family or market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

MELON, MUSK GREEN-FLESHED KINDS—*Continued.*



Rocky Ford

NETTED GEM, or ROCKY FORD—A kind that has attained great popularity; on the small or basket melon order. Shape oval, very sweet, with exceedingly smooth-grained flesh. Slightly ribbed and covered with coarse netting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., \$1.00

LARGE GREEN NUTMEG—An improved variety of the old Green Nutmeg; has all its good qualities, combined with larger size, thicker and firmer flesh, and a more vigorous vine. About as early as the Large Netted Cantaloupe, which it resembles.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

LARGE MONTREAL—A large variety, ripening medium early; not deeply ribbed nor netted. The flesh is thick, firm, and excellent; keeps well after taken from the vine; a good market kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

HACKENSACK—A large, prolific variety, growing in favor; oval round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed, and netted. The flesh is delicious, juicy, and sweet. A good market kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

BAY VIEW—Fully as large as the Casaba, but a handsomer melon, ripening earlier. The flesh is rich and melting, and will ripen well if taken from the vine a little green, which makes it one of the best market kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

YELLOW OR ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES

SURPRISE—The earliest of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oval round, medium size, rather smooth; the salmon-colored flesh is highly flavored and delicious. Excellent for early marketing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

EARLY YELLOW CANTALOUE—Similar to the Surprise, but usually larger, not ripening quite as early, and deeper ribbed. Good for the family or market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

PETOSKEY or PAUL ROSE—A sweet, yellow-fleshed melon, somewhat resembling the Netted Gem in size and appearance; firm, oval in form, of fine quality and flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM—Medium size, shallow ribs, and thin netting; color deep green; flesh a decided salmon in color, and good clear down to the rind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

EMERALD GEM—Medium size, rather deeply ribbed, not netted, but smooth and handsome. The flesh is as thick as the Christiana, but pronounced sweeter and more delicate flavored. It ripens early, and is very prolific.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

LONG YELLOW—A large, deeply-ribbed, long, oval melon, with thick, yellow flesh, of musky flavor. Much used, before fully ripe, for mangos.

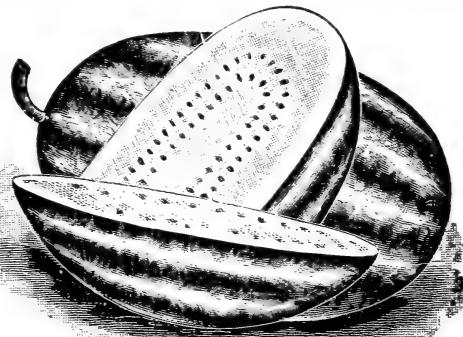
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.20

MELON, WATER

The watermelon, in its origin and habits, is similar to the muskmelon, and should receive the same cultivation and treatment, except that the hills should be farther apart.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—A valuable early kind, producing an abundant crop. Rather long, rounded at the ends. It is mottled with stripes of dark and light green; thin, firm rind; flesh of excellent grain and quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c



Ice-Cream

ICE-CREAM or PEERLESS—Rind pale green mottled, nearly round; flesh bright scarlet, very sweet, and delicious; excellent for the family garden. A standard variety.

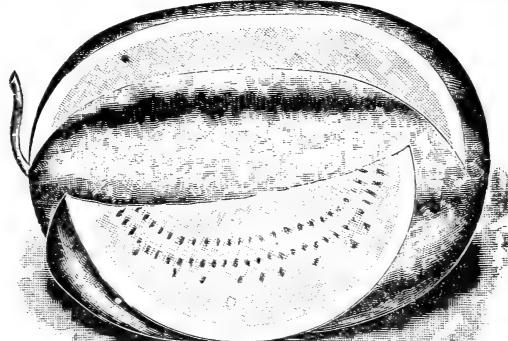
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c

LODI or SAN JOAQUIN—A great producer, and very popular in California. Cylindrical shape; uniform medium size; rind yellowish green, thin, and firm; seeds large, ashy white; flesh dark pink, firm, ripening well to the core, sweet, and delicious. It holds its place in the market after being tested for many years.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Large and long, mottled dark green, with lighter stripes. Rind firm; flesh deep red. Popular in the South generally.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c



Sweetheart

SWEETHEART—Takes almost first place as a favorite in the East. Large, handsome, and a good shipper. In color, bright mottled green; in form, almost oblong, its thickness about two-thirds its length. Flesh bright red, firm, crisp, and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c

KOLB'S GEM—Very large, oval shaped, deeply mottled; vines vigorous and remarkably productive. Flesh bright scarlet, solid, and sweet. Rind thin, but very firm. Can be safely shipped long distances.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c

MELON, WATER—Continued.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Medium size, long, rather square at the ends, sometimes slightly curved; rind dark green; flesh deep red and firm, but ripening well to the core. A good market kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

MAMMOTH IRON-CLAD—A large, long, mottled dark and light green melon, with thin, but very firm rind, as its name indicates. Large, vigorous vines, that come into bearing rather late, and should have very rich or well-manured soil. The flesh resembles that of Kolb's Gem.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

GYPSY or SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE—Above the average in size, a strong grower and good bearer, mottled and striped dark and light green; long, rather square at the ends; firm rind; flesh deep scarlet, of excellent grain and quality; ships well, and is a good market or family garden variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

DIXIE—This is a new melon of excellent quality. Flesh red and tender, ripening evenly and all good; size medium to large; skin dark green, beautifully mottled, and very attractive. A heavy cropper, and fine for shipping or home use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

TRIUMPH—A popular shipping variety introduced from the South; large, round; skin alternately striped light and dark green; flesh bright red, and of superior quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS or MONTE CRISTO—A strong-growing and prolific variety; medium size; skin mottled in dark and light green stripes; flesh red, tender, and sweet. Not firm enough for shipping long distances.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

DARK ICING or ICE RIND—A distinct variety, resembling in size and shape the Peerless or Ice-cream, but is lighter in color, and faintly mottled. The rind is not thick, but rather firm. The flesh is remarkably juicy, sweet, and delicious.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

LIGHT ICING or JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH—A very large variety; light green in color; flesh light red, tender, and sweet. Considered by many the best melon grown.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

CUBAN QUEEN—The largest variety known, having attained a weight of one hundred pounds in California. Oval round, dark and light green mottled stripes of pronounced shade; vines not large, but vigorous; flesh deep scarlet and firm, ripening well to the core. A good shipper for so large a melon.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

EARLY SEMINOLE—Large and quite early; yields a large crop; predominating color gray, but light green fruit is often found on the same vines.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

DUKE JONES—Another variety introduced from the South. Vine vigorous, bearing a large crop of extra early, large melons of fine quality and flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

BLACK DIAMOND—A large, round variety; color dark green; flesh sweet and tender; skin tough.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

BLACK SPANISH—A round melon of medium size; rind very dark green, thin, but firm; seeds black. The flesh is deep scarlet, firm, with no hard center, and is remarkably sweet and delicious. One of the best for the family garden; also much used for marketing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

PRIDE OF GEORGIA—A variety originated in that state, and worthy of its name; round, dark and light green stripes; of good flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

ICEBERG—A new and promising variety, similar to Kolb's Gem in appearance, form, and size, but darker in color. Flesh deep colored, rich, and sweet; rind thin, but firm and hard. For shipping purposes this is considered the best dark-colored melon yet produced.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c

MUSHROOMS

The mushroom is an edible fungus that does not produce seed, but is propagated from the white fibers, resembling roots, that spread from the base of the stool, termed spawn. It is grown in out-buildings, cellars, caves, or wherever a uniform temperature of 60 degrees to 70 degrees can be maintained. Make beds of fermenting manure, which should be large and deep enough to acquire a heat of about 70 degrees. When at the proper temperature, insert bits of spawn at intervals. As soon as signs of growth appear, place two inches of soil over them, and cover all with straw. Water is used, if necessary, which should be warmed to the temperature of the bed. Mushrooms appear in six to eight weeks, and should be collected when at the proper size for the table. More complete directions are contained in each box. French Mushroom Spawn is supplied in boxes and English in bricks.

French, 3-lb. boxes, per box, \$2.00, prepaid.

English, 1-lb. bricks, each, 35c, prepaid.

MUSTARD

A hardy, pungent plant, highly esteemed by many as an appetizing salad, for which purpose it should be cut when two or three inches high. It is also used, when larger, as greens. The seed has an extensive sale, and is used in its natural state and prepared. It should be sown in rich, mellow soil, as early as the ground can be well prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Highly esteemed in the South, where it is sown in the fall, and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

YELLOW CALIFORNIA or WHITE ENGLISH—Leaves mild, tender when young, and generally preferred for salad. The seed, which is light yellow, is largely used with pickles and in salads.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 30c

NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum Majus*)

The nasturtium is very popular as an ornamental plant, and also for the table. The leaves when young are used as salad, and also in connection with the flowers for garnishing, and the seeds for capers and pickles, for which purpose they should be gathered while green and tender. It is hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared, beside a fence, trellis, or other convenient support, where it will grow rapidly and climb high.

TALL MIXED GARDEN—Mostly used, as they produce the largest seeds. They have also very handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. For Lobbianums and fine Dwarf varieties, see Flower List.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

OKRA OR GUMBO

Extensively grown in the Southern states and California, where it may always be seen in the markets, either green or dried. Its peculiarly ribbed seed pods are much used in soups, and may be stewed and served as asparagus. It is of easy cultivation, bearing well in any good soil. Sow thinly in shallow drills two feet apart, thinning to ten inches apart in the row. The pods should be gathered when about three inches long, and can be used fresh, or sliced and dried as apples, for winter use.

DWARF—Best for general crop. The plant is dwarf, but the pods are as long as the larger-growing kinds, and are produced much more abundantly.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

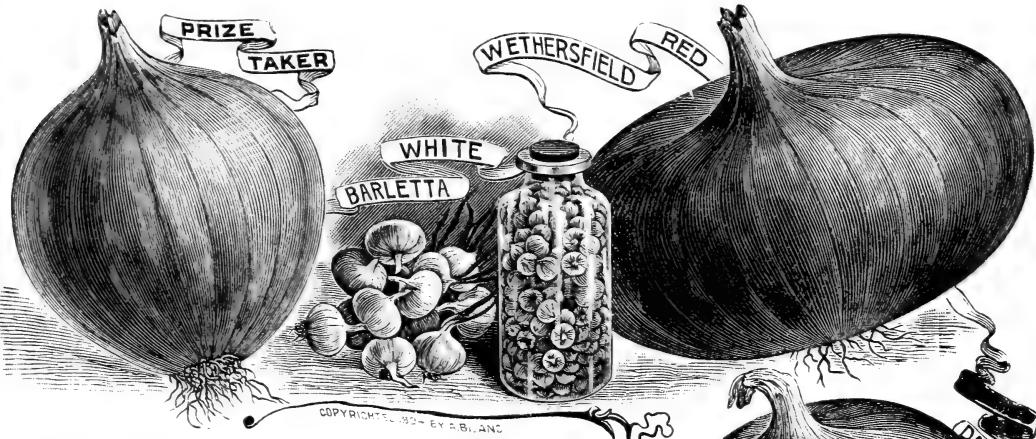
WHITE VELVET—A new, handsome, and very productive variety. The pods are smooth, or very slightly ribbed, large, remain tender a long time, and are of the best quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c

ONION

Onions can be successfully grown on almost any soil that will produce a full crop of corn; land that has been cultivated with hoed crops and kept free from weeds and well manured for two years previous is very much preferred. Manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart-

loads to the acre; the manure must be thoroughly mixed with the soil and all well pulverized. Sow, as soon as the ground can be prepared, about one-half inch deep, and keep perfectly free from weeds.



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EXTRA EARLY LARGE RED GLOBE—A large, early, rapid-growing kind. Skin deep purplish red; flesh white, mild, and unusually sweet. Best for early use, as it does not keep long. If the old ripe onions of this variety are set out in the spring, the old onion will run up to seed and the bottom disappear; but one or more new onions will grow from it, and quite a crop can be produced in this way, with very little trouble.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT—Deep red in color; resembles the Red Wethersfield, except that it is much earlier and somewhat smaller; desirable for early market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—A standard variety, one of the most productive kinds, even on poor soil. Its good keeping qualities render it one of the best for shipping. Large, slightly flattened, deep purplish red. Flesh coarser and stronger than the Early Red Globe, but rich and nutritious.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI—Resembles somewhat the American White Portugal, but is much larger. It is flat, pure white, mild, and of good flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

GIANT RED ITALIAN TRIPOLI—Similar to the last in shape and size, and differs from it only in color, which is a moderately deep red.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Beautiful yellowish brown in color, slightly globular in shape, of good size, and mild flavor. Decidedly the hardest, most solid, and longest-keeping onion yet offered to the public.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Medium size, globular, with small neck; deep red; extra quality; a deserving favorite.

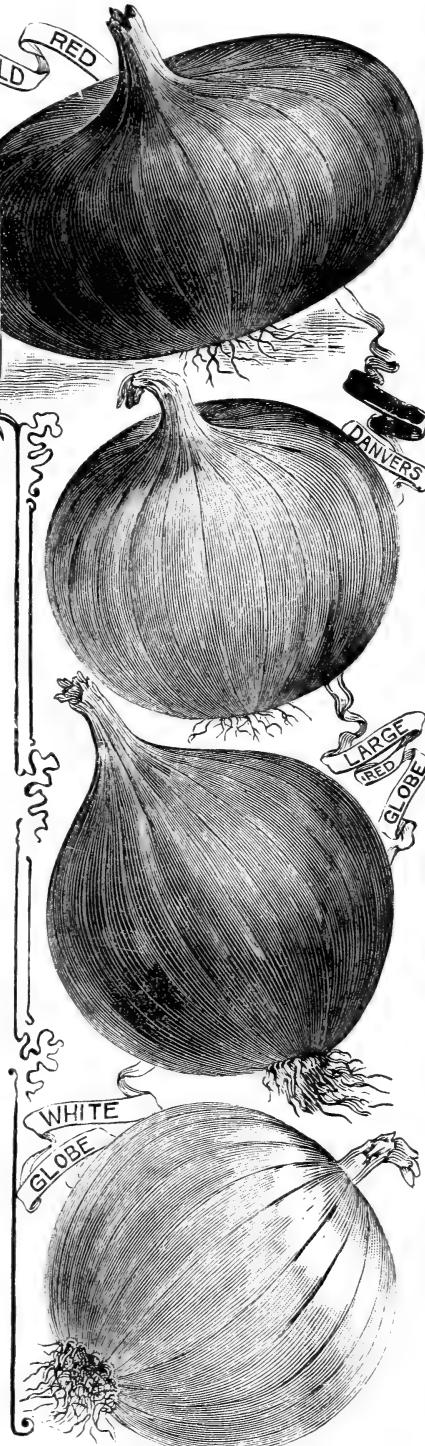
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A uniformly globe-shaped, handsome variety; bright color; long keeper and heavy yielder.

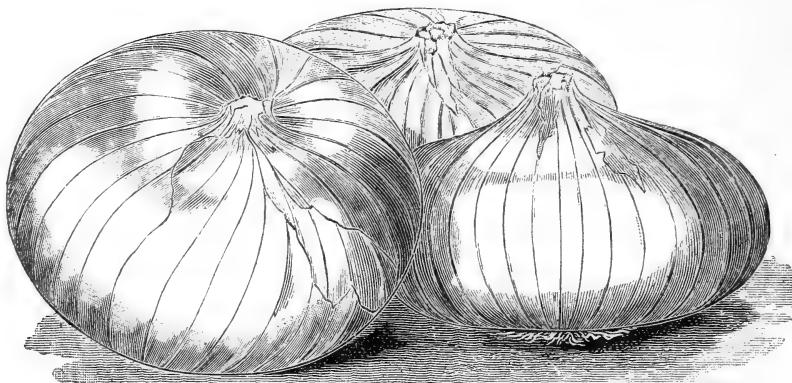
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15

YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG—A large, flat, yellow onion, somewhat different in color from the other yellow kinds; long keeper; the seed is much used for growing bottom sets.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25



ONION—Continued.



Yellow Danvers

YELLOW DANVERS—The leading large yellow kind, round, slightly flattened, flesh fine grained, rather mild, very rich and sweet. One of the best keepers and shippers, and one of the most productive kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—A large, globe-shaped kind. An excellent keeper and shipper. Skin brownish yellow; flesh fine, mild, and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE—A large, globular, orange-yellow onion, tapering towards the neck; handsome, a large cropper, and excellent keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

SPANISH KING OR PRIZE TAKER—An immense light golden-yellow onion, originating in Spain; recently sprung into great popularity; very attractive.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

WHITE PORTUGAL OR AMERICAN SILVER SKIN—A large, flat, silver-white onion, mild in flavor, and very handsome. A great favorite for use when young as salad and for pickles. It is a good keeper, and fine for fall and early winter use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

WHITE GLOBE—A handsome, white, globe-shaped variety; flesh fine, very white, rich, and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers of the silver-skinned kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An immense white onion of mild flavor, very thick through, but inclined to be flat rather than globe shaped.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

EL PASO OR LARGE MEXICAN—One of the largest onions grown, frequently attaining a weight of three pounds or more. Color mostly white, but sometimes tinged with yellow and red. Flesh rather coarse, but of excellent flavor, mild, rich, and sweet. Very popular in Mexico, where it is the leading variety grown.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

QUEEN—White, early, handsome, and a good keeper. If sown thick, produces small, very firm bulbs, the best of all for pickling; if given more room, matures an excellent onion, which will keep all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25

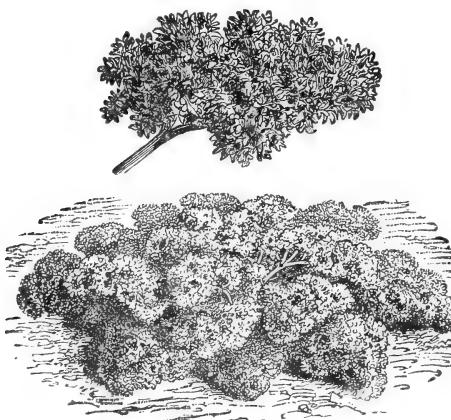
EARLY BARLETTA—Small white, said to be the earliest of all; quite similar to the queen.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25

ONION SETS

BOTTOM ONION SETS—Are grown from seed that has been sown too thick to attain a large size. The small onions thus obtained are planted out, and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand, they make ripe onions of the best quality, and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown direct from the seed. Yellow sets are most in demand, but Red and White are used to some extent. Sow forty to sixty pounds of black seed to the acre to raise sets.

Yellow, lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$12, by freight. charges collect.



Triple Curled Parsley

PARSLEY

Parsley is very generally used for garnishing, and seasoning soups and stews. It can be used fresh from the garden, or dried and rubbed into a fine powder, when it can be bottled for winter use. It becomes finer and more beautifully curled if cut frequently. As the seed germinates slowly, it should be soaked a few hours in warm water, and sown in drills a foot apart and half an inch deep, as early in spring as possible. Thin to three or four inches apart. Thrives best in deep, rich soil.

MOSS CURLED OR FERN LEAVED—A beautiful fern or moss-like variety. The best for garnishing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c

FINE TRIPLE CURLED—Fine for seasoning, also good for table decoration.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 50c

PARSNIP

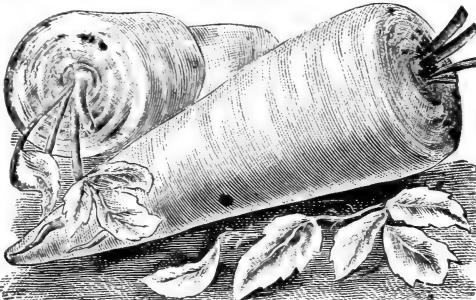
The parsnip is nutritious and wholesome, with a sugary sweetness peculiar to itself, and is superior both for the table and for stock feeding. It yields a large crop, and is said to be more valuable for dairy cows than either the carrot or turnip. As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in spring as possible, in drills fifteen inches apart, on deeply-cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds, and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots are improved by freezing.

LONG DUTCH SUGAR—A fine-flavored, standard variety. Long, large roots. Sweet and sugary.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

HOLLOW CROWN—Fine, smooth roots. The best for general use. Productive and excellent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c



Hollow Crown

PEAS

[When peas by the pound are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, remit 10 cents per lb. extra for charges: 10, 25, and 100-lb. lots by freight, charges collect.]

While almost any soil will produce good peas, yet, like most other vegetables, they respond to liberal treatment and careful cultivation. Well-rotted stable manure and bone dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop. Deep plowing is of the greatest importance. For early peas, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in light, well-drained soil and a sunny exposure. For the main crop a heavier soil may be selected. They are usually planted in double rows, about four feet apart, and three inches deep. Bush those that require it, when six inches high. The field crop may be sown broadcast.

Our garden peas have been grown from selected seed, are true to name, have been carefully hand picked, and are fit for gardeners' use at once. We ask our customers not to confound them with the common peas usually found in the market at a low price, which are only fit for field use or for feeding stock. Our list includes the best kinds, and is sufficiently varied to meet the wants of all.

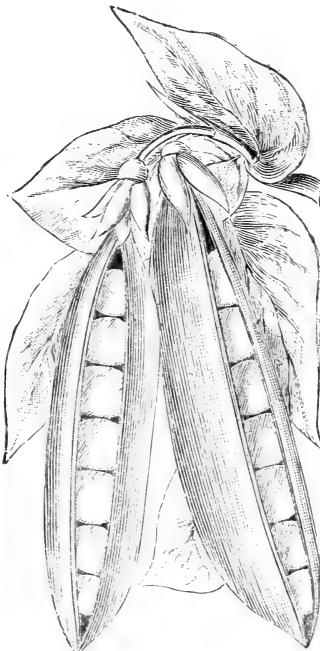
EXTRA EARLY PEAS



First and Best

FIRST AND BEST—Unsurpassed for early and even ripening. One of the very best for market gardeners, as the whole crop ripens within a few days, so that the ground may be cleared, and another crop planted. About forty-five days is the average from planting until the whole crop is ready for market.

Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 7c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00



American Wonder

ing into pod as soon as the Extra Early Height, two to two and a half feet.
Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

AMERICAN WONDER—One of the earliest sweet wrinkled kinds in cultivation; constantly coming into more general use. It is a wonderfully productive dwarf variety, the pods being large and well filled. The pea is rather above the average in size, and very sweet and delicious. Height nine inches.
Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00

ALASKA or EARLIEST OF ALL—Earliest and best of all the blue, smooth varieties. com-

PEAS

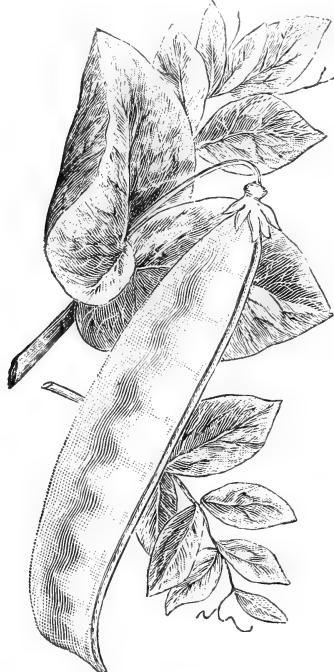
EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES—Continued.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—One of the best Extra Early sweet wrinkled kinds. Resembles the American Wonder, but the plants are larger and more vigorous; quite distinct from that or the Premium Gem.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—A sweet, wrinkled pea, coming in a little later than the American Wonder; grows taller, and continues in bearing longer. The quality of the pea is very superior. Height fifteen inches.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00



Premium Gem

PREMIUM GEM—One of the earliest dwarf green, wrinkled varieties. Prolific and of fine quality. Similar to the Little Gem.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 10c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.00

GRADUS—This valuable creation fills a place not heretofore occupied by any kind of peas, especially for the home garden. It is extra early, producing immense pods that are filled with large, sweet, wrinkled, dark green peas of finest quality. Every family and gardener should try it.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 to 25 lbs., 16c per lb.

MAY QUEEN—A superior early pea; vine two feet high; pods large; peas green, very large, tender, and sweet. Recommended for the home garden as a pea that remains in bearing fit for use a long time.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c

GREGORY'S SURPRISE—An extra early wrinkled pea of excellent flavor and quality. Vine resembles First and Best, but the peas remain longer fit for use.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c

SECOND EARLY PEAS

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER—A green, wrinkled sort, bearing fine, broad pods. Comes in next after the Gems. Popular market kind, and used extensively by canners. Height two and a half feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 9c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

ABUNDANCE—Medium early, very sweet and wrinkled, peas fair size, pods well filled. Next in earliness to Advancer. Height one and a half to two feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 9c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—Another favorite among the sweet wrinkled varieties. Vines medium height, very prolific; peas medium size, dark green, fine flavored. Excellent for canning.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 9c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

EVERBEARING—Large, sweet wrinkled, medium early, large pods, cooks quickly, perhaps not quite as sugary as some others, but very desirable. Height one and a half to two feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00

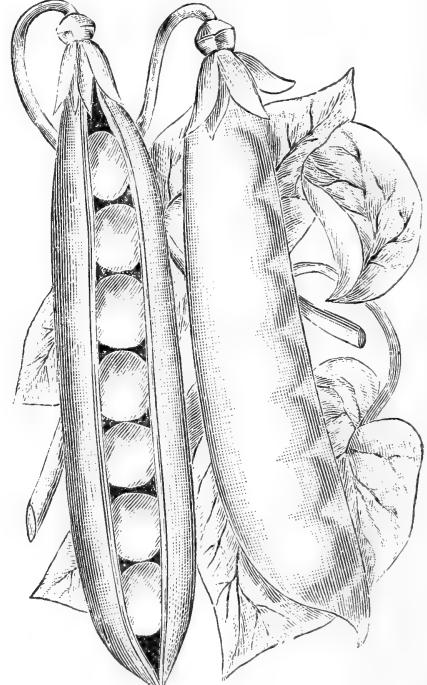
TELEPHONE—This variety has now come into general use, and is acknowledged to be of great merit. Peas large wrinkled, very sweet; pods enormous and well filled. Height four feet; medium late.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 9c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

GENERAL CROP-LATE PEAS

YORKSHIRE HERO—One of the largest sweet wrinkled kinds; vines strong and spreading; pods of good size and well filled; much in use, and has enjoyed a long popularity; medium late; bears a long time; height two and a half feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 7c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$5.00



Yorkshire Hero

STRATAGEM—A sweet, wrinkled variety, introduced from England. Vines not large, but of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop; beautiful, long pods, well filled with large peas of good quality; two feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 9c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.00

(See cut on page 27)

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—The leading late sweet, wrinkled pea. Vines large, luxuriant, and very prolific. For either family use or the market garden it has no superior; five feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00

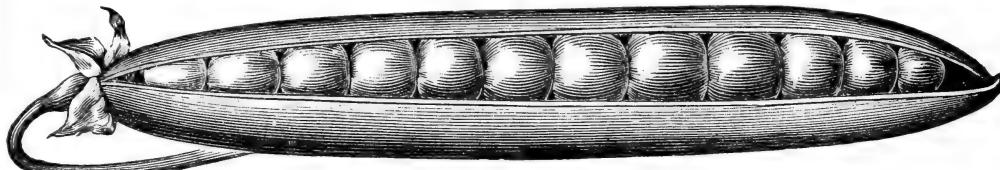
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—A leading kind for the main crop; of vigorous growth; pods long, and well filled with large, smooth peas, that are of a creamy color, and very handsome when ripe; four feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 7c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00

GENERAL CROP LATE PEAS—Continued.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Similar to the White Marrowfat, but the vine is smaller, and the pea has a black eye. Yields heavily; three feet.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 10c; 10 to 25 lbs., 7c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00



Stratagem
(See description on page 26)

PEPPER

The pepper is extensively used for pickling and seasoning, and is a valuable stimulant to the production of eggs when fed to fowls.

Sow the seeds early in hotbeds, or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds; when two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers, and will greatly increase the yield.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—A large, mild, thick-fleshed variety. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

RUBY KING—Another mild-flavored variety of the largest size; handsome, symmetrical, and brilliant colored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Sweet Spanish or Mountain

SWEET SPANISH or MOUNTAIN—Similar to the Large Bell, but usually larger. Excellent for pickling and stuffing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

SQUASH or TOMATO SHAPED—Pods short, thick, and ribbed at the point. They are very productive; fleshy and mild, and excellent for pickling.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

CHILI—Produces small, pointed pods, that are a brilliant scarlet, and very pungent when ripe. Used largely in the manufacture of pepper sauce.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50

RED CHERRY—The pods are small, round, glossy scarlet, and very handsome when ripe. Excellent for mixing with pickles.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

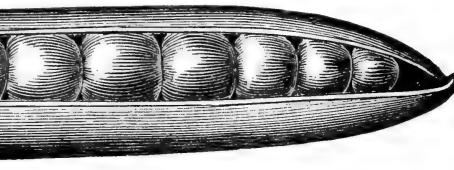
LONG LARGE RED—This kind is planted to produce the article known as "Dried Chili," constantly found in the California and Mexican markets. It is large at the stem, tapering to a point at the tip, measuring three to five inches in length. Seeds and pods very pungent. Estimated for seasoning various dishes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

TALL SUGAR, BROWN SEEDED—A variety of pea of which the pod has not the tough lining common to other varieties, therefore pods can be cooked and eaten same as string beans. This variety grows about four feet high; pods large, tender, sweet, and succulent.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c



LONG RED CAYENNE—Brilliant, coral-red pods, three or four inches long, and a prolific bearer. Very pungent, and used very largely with pickles when green.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Long Red Cayenne

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins, though sometimes used for cooking, do not compare favorably, as a table vegetable, with the finer varieties of squash, but are better adapted and more profitable for stock feeding. They do not require as rich soil as melons, and the hills should be farther apart; otherwise the treatment should be the same. Care should be taken to keep the different varieties apart, and also to keep them well separated from other vining plants, as they readily amalgamate and deteriorate.

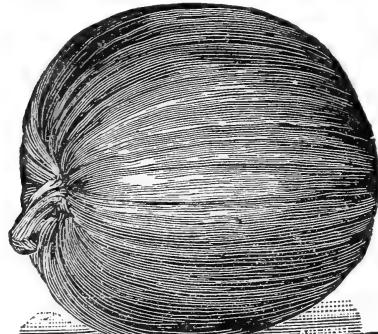
LARGE SWEET CHEESE—Large, flat, dishing at the ends; flesh very thick, sweet, and nutritious. More nearly related to the squash than the Large Yellow. Fine for the table.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

PUMPKIN—Continued.

MAMMOTH—The largest known, often weighing over one hundred pounds. Oval round, deep orange, slightly mottled; flesh not thick, but, on account of its enormous size, yields a very large amount of feed per acre. Also used for the table.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; Ib., \$1.00



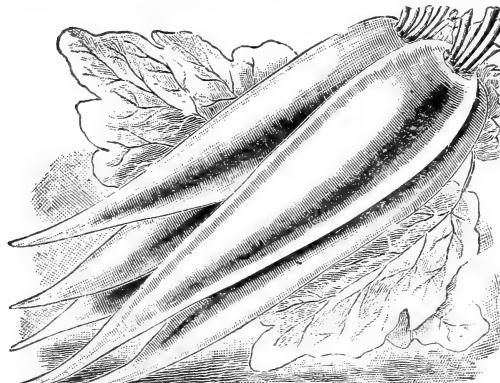
Large Yellow or Connecticut Field

LARGE YELLOW OR CONNECTICUT FIELD—A large, round variety, sometimes depressed at the ends; rind of a deep, glossy yellow. Vines vigorous and very productive. If protected, will keep well till midwinter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 45c

RADISH

The radish is cultivated for its root, which should be eaten when young and tender, as in maturing it becomes strong, tough, and pithy. It should be sown for early use as soon as the ground can be well prepared, and for succession, at intervals of two or three weeks throughout the season, in rich, loose, warm soil, as the quality depends largely on its rapid growth. Sow in rows a foot apart, and thin to two inches in the row by using the largest ones as soon as of sufficient size for the table. Keep free from weeds and well watered. In the heat of summer select a cool, shady place.



Early Long Scarlet

EARLY LONG SCARLET—The leading variety either for the family or market garden. From six to eight inches long, standing nearly half aboveground; bright scarlet, smooth, crisp, tender, and mild.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—Shorter and thicker than the preceding; a good variety for forcing, and one of the best for first crop in the open garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

LONG, BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED—Something new in the way of a long radish, and proving itself very useful and worthy of general cultivation; color strikingly bright scarlet; tip white; general appearance very attractive. It is extra early, and the flesh is very tender. Valuable for forcing or open ground.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

SCARLET CHARTIER, WHITE TIPPED—Roots long, tapering rather abruptly, and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth, it is soon ready for the table, remaining crisp and tender till fully grown. Color scarlet above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white and mild flavored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED OR HALF LONG SCARLET—An excellent variety, of rapid growth, skin thin, flesh rose tinted and very tender; two or three inches long, with slender taproot.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

FRENCH BREAKFAST OR HALF LONG SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED—Medium size, of quick growth, crisp, and tender; terminates more abruptly than the Half Long Scarlet; lower end and taproot white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—A handsome variety, somewhat resembling the Olive Shaped, but of a deeper scarlet, and having a smaller top. Flesh tender and of the best quality; good for forcing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED—The leading turnip-shaped kind. Deep scarlet, small taproot; very crisp and tender. Of rapid growth, and, if sown with others, the first ready for the table. One of the best for forcing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—Similar in shape and size to the Scarlet Turnip Rooted, only that the under side of the bulb and taproot are white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

NON-PLUS ULTRA OR EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET FORCING—A handsome early kind. Deep scarlet, smooth, and crisp; very showy when served with the White Turnip Rooted.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

EARLY WHITE TURNIP ROOTED—The best white turnip-shaped variety; pure white, small top, mild, and crisp. Ready for the table in six weeks after planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER—The best long, white radish grown; pure white, long, tender, and sweet; a favorite also for its beauty of form and rapid growth.

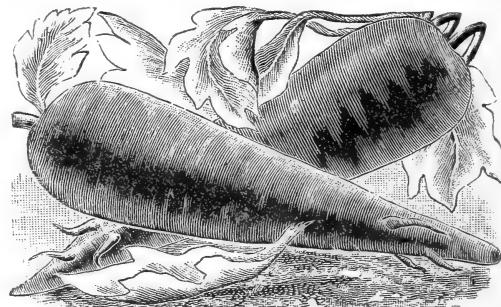
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

WHITE STRASBURG—One of the best of the large summer sorts; it covers a long season, as it is good when quite small. The roots are long, very white, crisp, and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; Ib., 70c

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round or top shaped; skin black; flesh very white, fine grained, and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c



Long Black Spanish

LONG BLACK SPANISH, FALL OR WINTER—Very hardy, and good for winter use. If stored in sand, will keep good all winter. The roots, which present a rusty black appearance, are large, firm, and not liable to become pithy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 60c

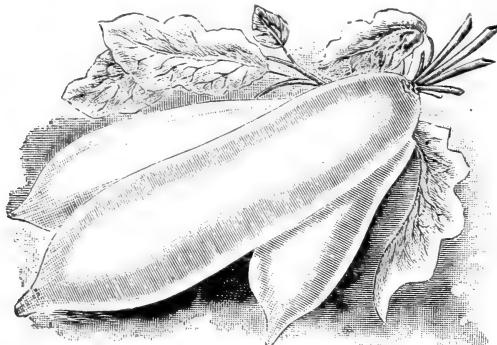
GOLDEN GLOBE OR GOLDEN SUMMER—Its chief peculiarity is its russet skin; form round; flesh solid, white, and pungent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; Ib., 65c

RADISH—Continued.

SCARLET CHINA, WINTER—A half-long variety, largest near the taproot; skin bright scarlet; flesh firm and more pungent than most others. It is easily kept all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c



Mammoth California or White China

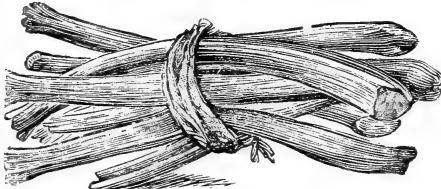
MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA OR WHITE CHINA, WINTER—Extensively grown by the Chinese, who introduced it into California. It has now become popular among all classes. Very large and cylindrical, terminating abruptly with little taproot; mild and tender, and keeps well all winter. The skin and flesh are of a transparent white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX, for Sowing—This plant is used for pasture or for turning under as a green manure; valuable for sheep. Sow in drills at the rate of five pounds to the acre, or broadcast, ten pounds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c;
100 lbs., write for prices.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Rhubarb

Rhubarb is extensively raised near all large cities, and should be more generally grown, as it is ready for use before most kinds of fruit are in the market. Its culture is very simple, and it yields every spring an abundance of leaf stalks, which are delicious when made into pies, tarts, and sauce. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. In the fall, trench or subsoil a piece of ground, manure very heavily, and transplant the young roots into it, three feet apart each way. Give a heavy dressing of manure annually, and cut off the seed stalks as they appear, to prevent the plants from exhausting themselves by running to seed. The seed can not be relied on to produce the same variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsify is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable, having the appearance of a small parsnip. In flavor closely resembling oysters, for which it is, in that respect, a good substitute. It is rapidly coming into more general use. Sow early in the spring in drills a foot apart, and, when two or three inches high, thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are

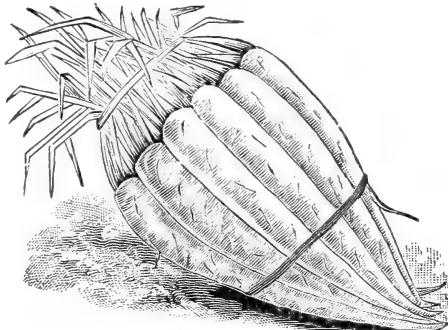
perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The leading variety; produces a large crop of straight, smooth roots.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

LARGE WHITE—An early kind; tender and excellent.

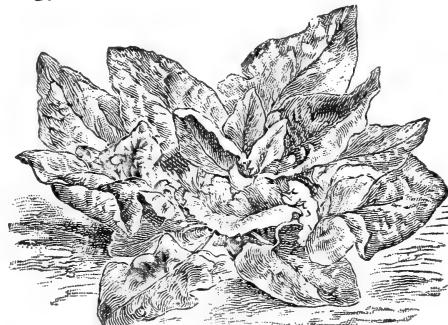
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25



Salsify

SPINACE

A wholesome, palatable, hardy vegetable, much used for greens. It is easily grown, and may be had during the entire season. It will grow on almost any soil, but is more tender and succulent when grown in soil heavily manured and well pulverized. For a summer crop, sow early, in drills a foot apart, and thin gradually to six inches apart. For early spring use, sow in the fall, and protect in cold climates with a covering of straw. It should be cut back, using only the young leaves; the old ones are tough and stringy.



Spinage

SAVOY LEAVED—A very early variety, of upright growth and pointed leaves, which are crinkled, like Savoy Cabbage. Grows quickly and seeds early. Plant in autumn for early spring use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

ROUND SUMMER—An excellent variety for early spring sowing. The leaves are round, thick, and fleshy. Good for early market gardening.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED—The leaves of this variety are unusually thick, fleshy, and tender. It is also hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

VICTORIA—This variety produces the largest leaves of any, yielding an enormous crop. Excellent for the family or market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

LONG STANDING—An improved variety, having thick leaves, that remain tender longer than any other, and on this account one of the best for market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

LARGE PRICKLY SEEDED—The hardest kind, and may be sown in the fall, only requiring protection during the most severe frosts. The seed is prickly, the leaves rather long and pointed, but thick and succulent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

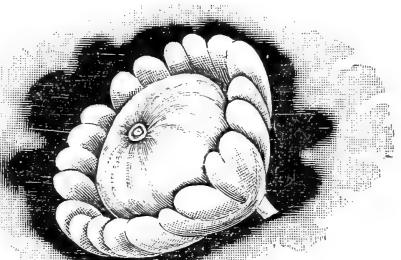
SQUASH

SUMMER VARIETIES

Squashes are extensively grown, and embrace many distinct varieties. Their easy cultivation, enormous yield, and nutritious qualities render the larger kinds one of the best and most profitable crops for stock feeding. The summer varieties are ready for the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be kept until the early kinds are again in the market. All kinds thrive best in loose, rich soil, under the same treatment as that recommended for melons. The seed should not be planted till danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Plant the summer varieties four feet apart each way, and the winter kinds eight feet.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—The leading early Bush Scallop variety; round, flat, with scalloped edges. The skin is white; the flesh is of excellent quality, and ready for use as soon as it is large enough.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c



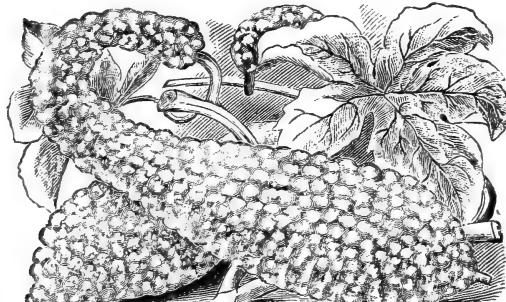
White Bush Scallop

MAMMOTH BUSH, SCALLOPED—An improvement on the preceding in point of size, being twelve to fifteen inches across; very productive, and uniform in growth.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c

SUMMER CROOKNECK—An early, prolific kind, having a solid, curved neck; the skin is yellow, thin, hard, and very warty; flesh tender and of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c



Mammoth Summer Crookneck

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK—Twice the size of the ordinary Summer Crookneck, also earlier and more warty; a decided advance on the old kind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c

WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK—A comparatively new but decidedly excellent summer variety. Similar to the Crooknecks, but ivory white in color; of good quality and flavor, and sure to become a favorite.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; Ib., 75c

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES

BOSTON or VEGETABLE MARROW—A leading variety, ripening early in the fall, but keeping well through the winter; oval round; mottled dark and light yellow; flesh salmon colored, remarkable for its rich, sweet flavor.

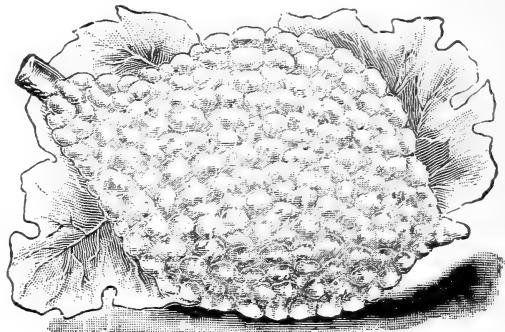
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; Ib., 85c

EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW—A new fall and winter variety, ripening two weeks earlier than the Vegetable Marrow, which it resembles in shape, being only a little smaller, and keeping quite as well. It is surprisingly fruitful, yielding nearly twice the quantity of any other winter squash. Mottled deep orange and cream color; flesh dark yellow, thick, fine grained, dry, and sweet. Superior for family use or the market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; Ib., 85c

HUBBARD—One of the best and most popular kinds; rind bluish green, and very hard; flesh remarkably dry, either baked or boiled, and not surpassed in richness and sweetness by any. It is also easily kept all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c; Ib., \$1.15



Golden Hubbard

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Flesh deep orange, skin orange to red in color; of excellent grain and flavor. Vine vigorous and very productive, maturing its crop early; fruits six to eight pounds each, which are good keepers. Considered the best winter variety, and likely to become a favorite.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; Ib., \$1.00

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest variety grown, having attained a weight of over two hundred pounds. Round, flattened at the ends; rind deep orange; flesh dark yellow, thick, and very nutritious. Sometimes used for the table, but more desirable for stock feeding. It is a good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; Ib., \$1.00

FIELD MARROW—A mixture of marrow varieties to be planted for feeding dairy cows and other stock. Yields a large crop.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 15c; Ib., 30c; 25 to 100 lbs., write for price.

SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM

The climate of the Pacific Coast south of the Columbia River, and the soil of most of the valleys and river bottoms, are so similar to those of the Southern states, Hawaiian, and West India Islands, where the sorghum canes form so large and profitable a staple, it is surprising that more attention is not paid to their cultivation, and especially when it is known that they afford one of the most prolific and profitable crops for cattle feeding known to the husbandman. We offer the two best varieties, and believe it will be to the advantage of farmers to give them a trial, for the production of both sugar and syrup, and for stock feeding. Cultivation the same as for corn.

EARLY AMBER—Early and of rapid growth, best for sugar and syrup, making a rich, amber-colored syrup, and granulating into sugar beautifully.

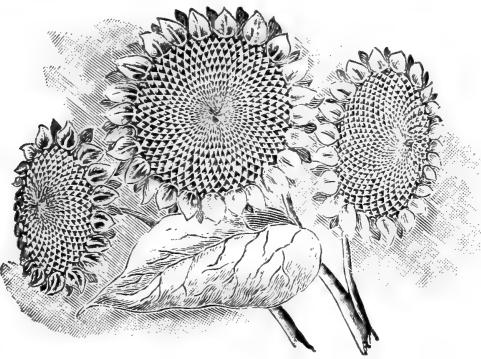
Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; Ib., 20c; 25 to 100 lbs., write for price.

EARLY ORANGE—Of more vigorous growth and but little later than the Amber. It is good for sugar and syrup, and, on account of its unusually large yield, is the most profitable kind for stock feeding.

Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; Ib., 30c; 25 to 100 lbs., write for price.

SUNFLOWER

The sunflower justly demands more attention than it has yet been accorded. Its uses are varied; the leaves are good for stock, the seed for poultry and the manufacture of oil, and the stocks and heads for fuel. It has also proved itself a powerful and valuable absorbent of miasma. It is hardy, and easily grown. If the large central head, which matures first, is cut off as soon as ripe, it will increase the size and yield of succeeding heads. Cultivate the same as corn. The double varieties are cultivated as flowers. See Flower List.



Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—The largest and most productive variety.
Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; larger quantities, write for price.

TOBACCO

It was at first thought that tobacco could only be successfully grown in a semitropical climate, but the experience of late years has abundantly established the fact that the size of the plants, which diminish in cooler climates, can be compensated for in the increased number of plants to the acre, and that the quality is even superior to that raised in the South. It requires a rich, mellow soil, thoroughly pulverized, and, when possible, enriched with ashes. Sow the seed thinly in beds, as early as they can well be prepared, transplanting, when six inches high, to rows four feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.



Tobacco

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Hardy, and the best adapted to cool localities and for general use.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

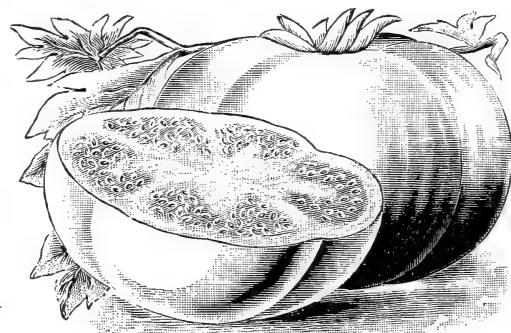
HAVANA—Of fine texture and delicate flavor. Celebrated for its value in the manufacture of fine cigars.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00

TOMATO

Marked improvement has recently been made in the tomato. Its value as a table vegetable can hardly be overestimated. Its healthfulness during the heat of summer, and especially for bilious temperaments, is well known, and a diet composed largely of tomatoes, both raw and cooked, is a powerful aid in warding off the effects of malaria. The first step toward success, after obtaining good seed, is to produce strong, healthy plants. For early crop, sow as soon as desired in hotbeds. When two inches high, transplant in the beds to four or five inches apart each way, to give the plants room, and make them bushy, always keeping them well aired. If they crowd each other before time to transplant, root prune by drawing a sharp knife deeply between the plants. When danger of frost is past, transplant to rich, loose soil, keeping well watered and cultivated. For later crop sow in cold frames or open ground, and transplant when four to six inches high. If possible, support the vines. Thus treated, they will continue in bearing much longer, and the fruit will be greatly improved.

ATLANTIC PRIZE, EXTRA EARLY—A distinctly early variety, of good size and smooth surface. Many of the objections to the usual early kinds, such as under size, deep corrugations, and rough skin, are overcome in the Atlantic Prize.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75



Early Michigan

EARLY MICHIGAN—An extremely smooth, perfectly-shaped tomato; solid, and without core. Vines large and vigorous. A heavy cropper, and one of the earliest.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75

ACME—Also early and popular. The fruit is smooth, handsome, solid, and of good quality. A good bearer. Color dark purplish red. A superior early market variety, and ripens evenly.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

PERFECTION—One of the best medium early kinds; round, uniformly smooth; vines very productive; fruit deep scarlet, firm, and of excellent quality. Vines continue long in bearing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

FAVORITE—One of the best for general crop; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing all the season; fruit very large, uniformly smooth, firm, without hard core; ripens medium early; holds its size well till frost. Is very fleshy, with few seeds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

TROPHY (Selected Stock)—We offer selected stock of this well-known, popular variety. It ripens just after the Perfection; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing till frost; fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, and of the best quality, either fresh for table use or for canning.

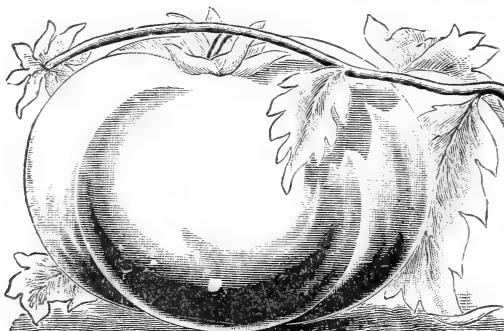
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

STONE—A large tomato of good quality; round or apple shaped, and very uniform, deep red in color, and exceedingly heavy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

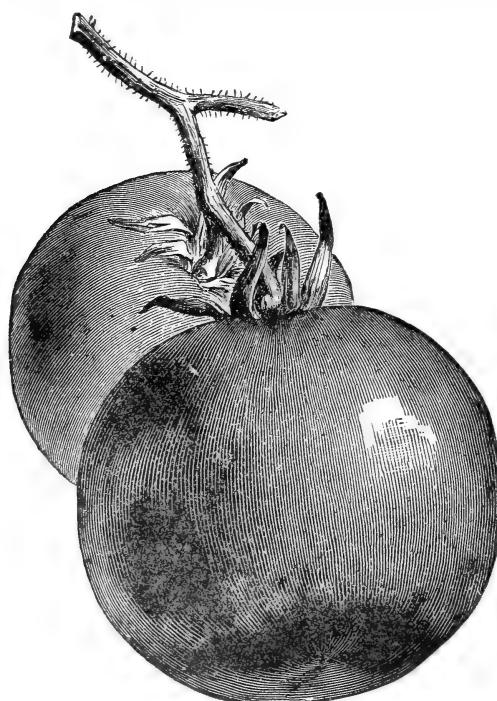
TOMATO—Continued.

DWARF ARISTOCRAT—Plant dwarf and compact; fruit medium size; rich, glossy red; smooth and solid. Fine for private gardens.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50



Beauty

BEAUTY—A distinct variety, uniformly large; color deep crimson, inclining to purple. The vines, which are vigorous, continue to bear large, handsome fruit till the close of the season. It has but few seeds, and its handsomely-grained flesh is of superior quality. It has few equals, either for the family or market garden.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato

DWARF CHAMPION or TREE TOMATO—Vines erect and vigorous; fruit of medium size, round, smooth, of excellent quality, very fleshy; approaching purple in color.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50

ROYAL RED—Resembles the Favorite, but is larger and more brilliant in color; also the vine is of more vigorous habit and stronger growth.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

OPTIMUS—A second early kind; uniform in size; color bright red; smooth and handsome. Our stock is the very best.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

HONOR BRIGHT—A very firm kind, brilliant red when ripe. Its distinctive excellence seems to consist in its quality as a keeper and shipper; may be gathered as soon as fully grown before beginning to ripen, and will ripen without rotting, either on the shelves or packed and in transit for a distant market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

GOLDEN QUEEN—Very handsome when prepared for the table; flesh rich and of superior quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

RED PEAR SHAPED, YELLOW PLUM, RED CHERRY—Small, handsome tomatoes, resembling the different fruits named; used for pickles, preserves, and ornamentation. Seed sold separately or mixed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

HUSK TOMATO or GROUND CHERRY—A small, yellow sort, much used for preserving; also good eaten fresh from the vines.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

TURNIP

The turnip is a nutritious, wholesome vegetable, of fine texture and delicate flavor, and easily affected by soil and cultivation. White-fleshed varieties are apt to deteriorate in quality if overgrown or left in the ground too long after maturing. The best results are obtained in rich, mellow soil, adding, if possible, a dressing of wood ashes. Rotted manure should be avoided, having a tendency to make turnips rough, wormy, and strong. They are hardy, and may, in mild climates, be sown as soon after rain as the ground can be prepared, either broadcast or in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning to six inches apart in the drill. The ruta baga, which is extensively grown for feeding stock during winter, is sown later, in rows two or three feet apart, and thinned to ten inches in the row. Both ruta bagas and turnips may be kept through the winter by storing in a cool, dry place, and covering with straw, or by burying in clean, dry sand. Our list includes the choicest varieties.

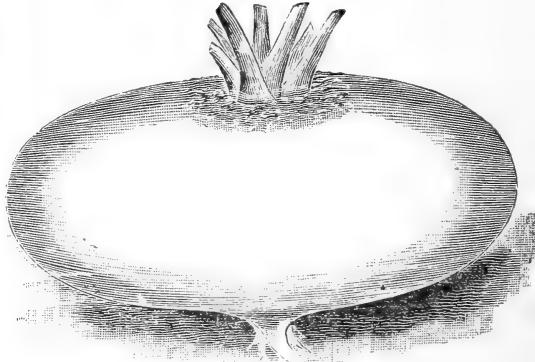
WHITE-FLESHED KINDS

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—This variety is ready for the table sooner after planting than any other yet introduced. Top small, erect, strap leaved; bulb a deep purple above, white underneath; flesh white, firm, and delicate. Remains tender and in condition for the table a long time.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN—Same as above, but pure white.

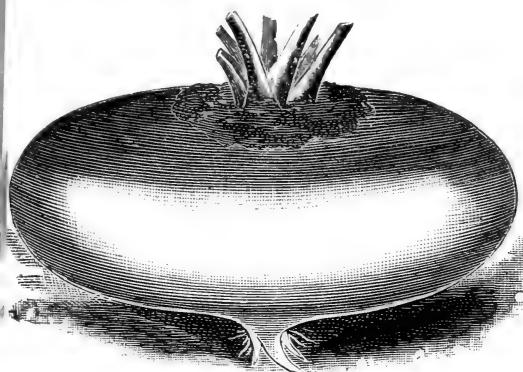
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c



Early White Flat Dutch

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED—A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden, or field crop. It is of medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm, but tender, and of a superior, rich, buttery flavor. A good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

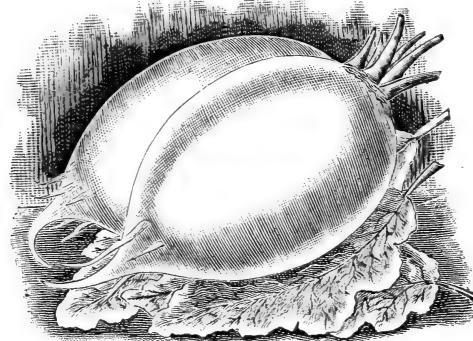
TURNIP**WHITE-FLESHED KINDS—*Continued*****Early Purple or Red Top Strap Leaved**

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—One of the best and most universally grown. Small, erect top, round flat; purplish red above, white underneath; flesh firm, but very tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table, and keeps well.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A large, globe-shaped variety; purple aboveground; it is handsome and of excellent quality, and recommended both for the family garden and field crop.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

**White Egg**

WHITE EGG—An oval or egg-shaped variety, growing much aboveground. It is pure white, smooth, and handsome; flesh tender and excellent. It is of rapid growth, and recommended for early fall planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—A round-flat, white variety, usually attaining a very large size. Extensively grown for stock feeding. The leaves are also used for greens. It is hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter. Yields a very large crop.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—A pure white, smooth-skinned turnip, growing in good soil to a very large size; almost perfect globe shaped; good for stock or table.

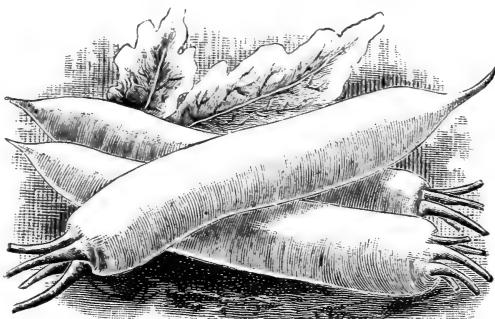
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c

SEVEN TOP—A variety cultivated for its large tops, which are excellent for greens. Much used in the South.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c

SWEET GERMAN—A round turnip, white, solid, and sweet, but peculiar in the fact that it partakes of the nature and suggests the flavor of the ruta baga. Should be sown three or four weeks earlier than the flat varieties. A good keeper and a favorite in the Eastern states.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

**Cow Horn**

COW HORN or LONG WHITE—A distinct variety, having a long, slightly-curved root, somewhat resembling a carrot. It is white, with a green tint near the top, growing partly aboveground; flesh tender, sweet, and of fine quality. Can be sown early for fall and winter use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

LARGE AMBER GLOBE—Large, rather globe shaped; yellow, tinted with green on top; flesh sweet, and of good quality. It is hardy, produces a large crop, and keeps well. Good both for the table and field crop.

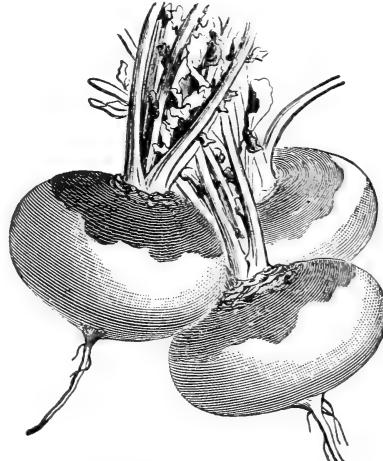
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

YELLOW STONE or YELLOW GLOBE—A desirable variety of medium size, handsome in color and form, smooth skinned, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

ORANGE JELLY or ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL—One of the best yellow-fleshed kinds; not large; rather globe shaped; flesh fine grained, firm, sweet, and of superior flavor. Keeps well all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

**Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen**

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—Round, medium size, light yellow, stained with purple on top. Produces a large crop, is hardy, and keeps well; flesh very firm, but tender and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

TUR NIP—Continued.

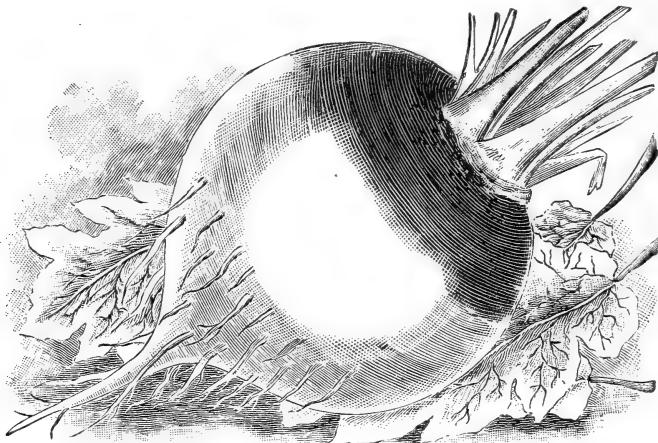
RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDES

Ruta bagas are larger and coarser in flesh than turnips, but yield more weight per acre, and are richer and more nutritious, and for these reasons preferred for stock feeding, for which they are very profitable. They are also used on the table. They yield best in a rich, strong soil.

BANGHOLM YELLOW—A smooth, handsome, large variety, introduced from England, where it is much prized for its many good qualities. Superior for stock, and, on account of its flesh, better for the table than some others.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP YELLOW—An improved variety of the Yellow Purple Top; oval



Purple-Top Swede

PURPLE-TOP SWEDE or YELLOW RUTA BAGA—A large variety, growing much aboveground; is hardy, and should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared; ashy purple on top, yellow underneath. A large cropper and a good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

MONARCH or TANKARD—This is a tankard-shaped sort; color purplish crimson aboveground, yellow below. The flesh is of a rich yellow, fine grained, and of the best quality. The roots grow much aboveground, making them easier to harvest than most globe-shaped varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

LAING'S YELLOW PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA—Grows large; quite early; good keeper; strap leaved; good for table or stock.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

in form; very large, hardy, and productive; flesh deep yellow, sweet, and nutritious. Keeps well. One of the best.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP YELLOW—A variety closely resembling the Champion, grows to a very large size, and is of excellent quality; flesh very firm. Easily kept all winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

SWEET RUSSIAN or WHITE RUTA BAGA—The only white-fleshed ruta baga in general cultivation; is hardy, easily grown, large, and yields as heavy a crop as the best yellow kinds; flesh fine grained and solid, but tender and well flavored; good for stock and desirable for the table.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, SWEET AND POT HERBS

No garden is complete without having some space devoted to sweet, medicinal, and pot herbs. Every housewife frequently finds this department indispensable. They can be used both fresh from the bed in summer and dry from the storeroom in winter. Most kinds here given are of easy cultivation. Sow early in well-prepared, rich soil, keeping thoroughly cultivated and watered. For winter use, gather the tender boughs when first in bloom, drying in an airy place in the shade. As soon as sufficiently dry, pack in boxes, being careful to exclude all dampness and air. Some kinds lose their strength and aroma so rapidly that the only way to preserve them is to pulverize them as soon as dry, pack closely in bottles, and cork tightly.

ANISE (*Pimpinella Anisum*)—For garnishing and seasoning. The seeds are also used medicinally. They have a powerful aroma, are tonic, and frequently beneficial in cases of colic and dyspepsia. Annual.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*)—A fragrant, lemon-scented herb, used for making balm tea or balm wine. It is easily grown from the seed, or multiplied by dividing the roots. The tea is a febrifuge, possessing considerable virtue, and the wine excellent to allay thirst. Hardy perennial.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum Basilicum*)—The leaves and top shoots are used for seasoning soups, stews, and sauces. Hardy annual.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, SWEET AND POT HERBS—Continued.

CATNIP (*Nepeta Cataira*)—A mild nervine. As a tea it is excellent for children. For winter use, remove the plant by the root, and dry as other herbs. Hardy perennial.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*)—A hardy annual, the seeds of which are aromatic, warm, and pungent, and are used medicinally in cases of colic and to correct flatulence. They are also used to flavor soups and stews, and in pickles. The leaves possess similar qualities, and can be used in the same manner as the seeds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum vulgare*)—The leaves are used for ornament, also much esteemed for flavoring fish sauces. The seeds have an agreeable aroma, and are used in confectionery, for flavoring, and medicinally. Hardy annual.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—The leaves and flowers are the parts used, and have a warm, aromatic, pungent taste. Medicinally it is a tonic and expectorant, acting on the bronchial tubes, and is beneficial in cases of asthma and catarrh. A hardy perennial, maturing best in a dry, sandy soil. The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of the caper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 50c

LAVENDER (*Lavandula vera*)—So called from its extensive use by the Romans in the bath. It is cultivated for the powerful and delicious fragrance of its flowers, which should be gathered when in full bloom, dried quickly, and carefully protected from the air and moisture. Hardy perennial.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 50c

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum Majorana*)—A perennial in warm climates, but unable to withstand severe winters. The young shoots and leaves are peculiarly aromatic, and are used for flavoring, either fresh from the garden or dried.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 50c

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*)—A stimulant in medicine, but, on account of its powerful acrid effect, should be used with great care. The plant should not be allowed to run to seed, or the young shoots should be cut before the seed matures, or they lose their strength. Hardy perennial.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)—Sage is used, almost universally, as a condiment for relishes and flavoring. Used medicinally, it is diuretic in effect, producing gentle perspiration. It is a hardy perennial, that should have rich soil and thorough cultivation. Cut the young shoots just before blooming, dry quickly in the shade, and store carefully, or pulverize and bottle.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Satureia Hortensis*)—Cultivated for the young shoots, which are dried and used for flavoring soups, dressings, and meats. It is a hardy annual, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c

SORREL (*Rumex acetosa*)—A hardy perennial plant, much prized by the French. It has a sour taste, and is used as a salad, and by some in soups and sauces. Can be propagated by dividing the roots. To secure a good growth of leaves, cut out the flower stalks as they appear.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)—A hardy perennial, a warm, pungent, and very aromatic plant, much used for flavoring soups, dressings, etc. It is also a nervine, and tea made from the leaves is used with good effect in cases of nervous headache. It can be used either fresh or dried. Plant as soon as the ground can be prepared.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., 65c

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

As the country become settled, and lands that have been used for grazing only are inclosed and devoted to agriculture or the growing of fruits, the question of economically raising and fattening stock for market becomes a most important one. To solve the problem, the farmers are fast turning their attention to the raising of grass and clover. The region over which our business extends is so vast, and the soil and climate so varied, that no directions can be given suited to all. Our facilities for supplying all kinds of grass and clover seed are unsurpassed. Our stock, of the kinds most in demand, is especially heavy. The great care we take to supply the best quality at moderate prices has resulted in a rapidly-increasing business from year to year. Fully appreciating the growing importance of this branch of husbandry, we are constantly adding to our facilities to meet every requirement of our largely-increasing trade.

ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa*)—Alfalfa, also known as Lucerne and Chili clover, is one of the most valuable forage plants, yielding a prodigious amount of feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is very nutritious. It should be cut just before coming into bloom. The hay is especially valuable for dairy cows. As soon as cut, it immediately commences to grow, and during the hottest and driest weather, when other grasses are parched and withered, it remains fresh and green, and grows as rapidly as ever. On the lowlands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers it is not an unusual thing to harvest five or six crops of hay from the same field in one season, without irrigation, and the same result is obtained on high, dry lands, where irrigation is resorted



Alfalfa

to. Notwithstanding its great yield, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it, making barren land fertile and productive. It will not succeed on hard, clayey soils. It sends

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

down a strong taproot, and soils suited to this peculiarity of the plant are best adapted to its complete success. Its roots, in seeking moisture, penetrate to incredible depths. It should not be sown where water stands near the surface. Where the taproots can reach moisture, if a good stand be obtained, even though the surface remains dry, a luxuriant growth will be sustained. When well set, it will endure severe winters, and has proved itself a valuable and profitable crop in every state in the Union. Experience has demonstrated that in most soils reseeding should be resorted to at intervals of about six years, and in many districts in the cattle region of the Southwest fresh seeding every year has proved profitable. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Sow from twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it in well. Seeding thick will produce fine stalks—a desirable feature, either in hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in spring, after danger from freezing the young plants is over, or in the fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost.

Per lb., 30c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.



Red Clover

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)—The standard clover for all purposes, either pasture, hay, or for improving and enriching the soil. It is hardy, and may be sown at any time when the ground is in condition to receive the seed. It succeeds well on any good soil, and thin, light lands are made fertile and rich by allowing them to remain seeded to it for a number of years. It yields the heaviest crop of any clover except alfalfa, and makes superior hay, especially if mixed with timothy, either for dairy cows or general use. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, being careful to get it evenly distributed over the ground.

Per lb., 30c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)—Similar to Red Clover, but coarser and taller, and considered of more value for reclaiming and enriching waste lands, as it sustains itself, and succeeds sometimes when Red Clover fails. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, in time to get the benefit of ample moisture.

Per lb., 35c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.



White Clover

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)—A small variety, having a white blossom. It is of a vining nature, spreading rapidly, and will soon cover bare spots if the stand be uneven. It does not attain sufficient height to be profitable for hay, but is superior for pasture, either for cattle or sheep, and unsurpassed for the production of honey. It also makes a beautiful lawn, mixed with blue grass. When sown alone, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Harrow the soil until it is very fine before sowing.

Per lb., 50c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.



Alsike or Swedish Clover

ALSIKE or SWEDISH CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*)—A comparatively new and perfectly hardy variety, which is rapidly growing in popular favor. It yields large crops of excellent hay, and, under favorable conditions, may be cut several times during the season. It is also valuable for bees. It is well calculated to resist both drought and excessive moisture. It is perennial, and produces a mass of long, fibrous roots, which hold the soil, making it useful for permanent pasture on hillsides which are liable to wash. When used alone, sow from six to eight pounds per acre.

Per lb., 40c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*)—Timothy is indigenous in North America, and takes its name from Timothy Hanson, who first introduced it into England. It is nutritious, and relished by all herbivorous animals, either as pasture or hay. In moist soils it affords excellent pasture in the fall after the hay has been harvested. It should be cut just before or immediately on coming into bloom, as it loses much of its strength and flavor, and becomes hard and strawy, if allowed to ripen. It is perennial, sows readily on any good soil, and does not fail even on clayey lands when well prepared. It yields a moderately heavy crop of hay, that should be well cured, to prevent molding, and salted as it is mowed or stacked. To secure a good stand, fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown to the acre.

Per lb., 25c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*)—Also known as Cock's Foot. A tall grass, having large, glossy blades. It is justly becoming more popular, as it is one of the best forage grasses known, on account of its rapid growth, being ready for grazing ten to fifteen days earlier than most other kinds, and, where the ground is kept moist, continues to grow vigorously as fast as eaten off, till late in fall, and in warm localities all winter. It yields a heavy crop of hay, and succeeds well in open timber lands. If intended for hay only, it is usually mixed with clover, as they both bloom at the same time, and can be cut when at their best. It is perennial, and has a tendency to grow in tufts, and should be sown thick. It succeeds on any good soil, and requires thirty to forty pounds per acre to secure the best results.

Per lb., 40c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*)—Also known in some sections as Herd's Grass, and by some as English Grass and Rhode Island Bent Grass. It is perennial, and the best yield is obtained on wet and even marshy land. The blades and stalks are fine, and generally preferred for grazing; but where a good stand is secured, it affords a profitable hay crop. The seed is fine and light, and care should be taken to get it sown evenly. The proper quantity is thirty pounds per acre.

Red Top, in chaff, lb., 30c
Red Top, sold free from chaff, lb., 40c

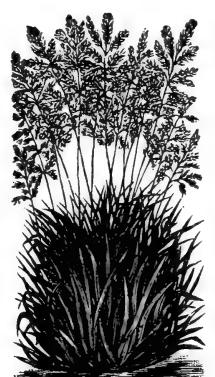


Red Top

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*)—

One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, furnishing a constant supply of the most nutritious feed during the greater part of the year. It is perennial, and in warm localities, where the ground is kept moist, and it is pastured or frequently cut, to prevent the seed from ripening, will continue to grow luxuriantly the entire year. It is also incomparably the best grass known for lawns and parks, and, where covered with fine manure every fall, watered well and evenly, and cut frequently, will furnish a handsome, velvety lawn for years, requiring no re-sowing. For pasture, sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, but to secure a fine lawn, much heavier seeding is required, and not less than eighty pounds should be sown.

Fancy clean, 35c per lb.; 25 lbs., 18c per lb.; by freight or express, charges collect.



Kentucky Blue Grass forty to fifty pounds to the acre, but to secure a fine lawn, much heavier seeding is required, and not less than eighty pounds should be sown.

Fancy clean, 35c per lb.; 25 lbs., 18c per lb.; by freight or express, charges collect.



Perennial Rye Grass

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*)—A strong-growing, hardy, perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. It is equally valuable both for grazing and hay, and will succeed on any good, tillable land, if well prepared. It is easily cured, and kept either in the mow or stack. Also makes a fine lawn, and for large grounds and parks is very successful. Does not require the close care that Blue Grass does, and will flourish better under trees or in shady locations. For field crop sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, and if used for lawns, not less than seventy-five pounds.

Per lb., 25c; 25 lbs., 12½c per lb., by freight or express, charges collect.

Extra heavy for lawns and parks, lb., 30c; 25 lbs., 15c per lb., by freight or express, charges collect.

AUSTRALIAN RYE GRASS—We consider this identical with the English Perennial Rye Grass, as we can find no evidence of an indigenous variety in Australia, and refer to the description of and treatment recommended for the English Perennial Rye.

Per lb., 25c; 25 lbs., 12½c per lb., by freight or express, charges collect.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium italicum*)—A perennial variety, extensively grown in many parts of Europe. One of its chief points of merit is its rapidity of growth. Where the seasons are short, either from limited rains or long, severe winters, this variety is found valuable. Though a distinct variety, its qualities are similar to the English Perennial, and will succeed on the same soils. From forty to fifty pounds per acre should be sown.

Per lb., 30c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*)—One of the best of grasses for dry lands. It has fine foliage, and bears the scythe or close grazing well. Is good in mixtures for lawns and permanent pastures. Sow twenty-five pounds of seed per acre, when used alone.

Per lb., 50c

TALL OAT GRASS (*Avena elatior*)—Valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soil. It is perennial, and will readily form a permanent sod with little moisture. Sow thirty or forty pounds per acre when used alone.

Per lb., 35c

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca Duriuscula*)—A fine, rather dwarf-growing variety, justly noted for its drought-resisting qualities. It is prized by some for lawns, and is especially valuable as a pasture for sheep, as it succeeds well sown on uncultivated land where the soil is loose. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

Per lb., 40c

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE (*Festuca tenuifolia*)—One of the best of all grasses for sheep, and should be used in all mixtures for permanent pasture. It is still finer than the Hard Fescue, and, like it, succeeds on virgin soil. Sow thirty pounds per acre, if possible, just before rain.

Per lb., 45c

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.



Brome Grass

BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*)—A variety coming from Hungary and the northern provinces of Turkey. It is nutritious, and yields a heavy crop, and in these respects is said to be not inferior to alfalfa. It comes highly recommended as a variety that will mature a good crop with an astonishingly small amount of moisture, succeeding where most other kinds fail. We deem it worthy a thorough trial by farmers and stock raisers, on virgin soil and in dry sections. Thirty pounds per acre should be sown.

Per Ib., 35c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*)—Suitable only for climates where the winters are not below the freezing point. Particularly adapted to the Southern states, as it stands the hottest and driest season, and is very valuable for stock, being exceedingly nutritious, and for summer pasture is very valuable. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre on well-prepared land; rolling in is all that is necessary to make a sufficient covering. It is slow to germinate, requiring at least thirty days under favorable circumstances.

Per Ib., 90c; 5 lbs., by mail or express, prepaid, \$4.00

MIXTURE FOR DRY LANDS—Our mixture for permanent pasture is composed of a variety of grasses, selected especially for their ability to survive drought, poor soil, close feeding, and for their nutritive and lasting qualities. We recommend it as the best mixture to be had for the use for which it is designed. Fifty pounds to the acre.

Per. Ib., 35c; 100 lbs. and over, write for price.

LAWN GRASS—Nothing adds a greater air of refinement to a home than a handsome, well-kept lawn. It not only increases its value financially, but renders it doubly valuable in the higher sense of enjoyment, and is within the reach of all who have the ground to devote to it. The cost need not deter any, if leisure

hours are devoted to its care. The directions we give to secure a good lawn, when using Extra and Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass, will be equally successful when mixtures are sown. Cut with a lawn-mower frequently, and water thoroughly and evenly immediately after mowing. This will make it fine and velvety. This mixture includes fine perennial varieties in proper proportions to secure a close and permanent sod. Fifty to sixty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, or one and a half pounds to a plat of ground twenty feet square.

Fine Mixed, Ib., 30c.

Extra Fine Mixed, Ib., 40c.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

(*Festuca Pratensis*)—A perennial variety, growing from three to four feet high. It roots deep, and on this account resists drought better than most grasses. It is extensively grown in England and on the continent. It succeeds in any ordinary soil, and well repays the labor of deep plowing and thorough harrowing in preparing the land. It yields a heavy crop of superior hay, and is one of the best kinds for pasture, as it comes early and remains green until late. It is valuable to mix with other kinds, as it sometimes succeeds where others fail. Use thirty pounds per acre when sown alone.

Per. Ib., 30c; 10 to 25 lbs., 15c per lb.; by freight or express, charges collect.



Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

MILLET, COMMON (*Panicum miliaceum*)—A variety growing from three to four feet high, having rather broad blades and strong stalks. It supplies a valuable hay crop, and affords excellent pasture. The seed is also extensively sold in the market and used with mixed bird-seed. It should have rich, mellow soil, well prepared. For a seed crop, sow fifteen pounds per acre; for hay and pasture use thirty pounds. Annual.

Per. Ib., 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 7c per lb.; by freight or express, charges collect.

MILLET, GERMAN or GOLDEN (*Panicum Germanicum* var.)—An improved variety, yielding a larger crop of seed than the Common Millet. It is also taller than the common, and yields a heavier crop of hay. The grains of seeds are larger and of a deeper orange yellow. For a crop of seed sow twelve to fifteen pounds per acre; for hay, twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre.

Per. Ib., 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; by freight or express, charges collect; 100 lbs., write for price.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—A valuable species of dwarf millet, finer than the Common and German varieties, but producing a closer stand and yielding as much per acre. Requires less moisture than most other grasses to mature a profitable crop, and the hay is a favorite with stock. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre. Annual.

Per. Ib., 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 7c per lb.; express or freight, charges collect; 100 lbs., write for price.

VETCHES

SPRING VETCHES (*Vicia sativa*)—A species of pea grown for stock. Sow broadcast sixty-five to one hundred pounds to the acre, and treat same as field peas.

Per. Ib., 25c; 10 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$6.00; by freight or express, charges collect.

SAND, WINTER or HAIRY VETCHES (*Vicia villosa*)—This variety flourishes well on poor soils. The vines are tall, and furnish a great amount of feed. If cut when full grown, it will start up again, and give a good yield of forage or seed the same season. One hundred pounds to the acre broadcast.

Write for price.

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL, TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS

BLUE GUM (*Eucalyptus globulus*)—Too well known on the Pacific Coast to need description. The young trees are best grown in boxes, about three inches deep, which should be filled nearly full of fine, sandy loam. Press down smooth with a piece of board, then scatter the seed thinly and evenly over the surface; cover with about an eighth of an inch of sandy soil; place the boxes in a warm, moist, shady place. The seeds germinate in about two weeks. When the young plants are two or three inches high, they may gradually be exposed to the sun, to harden, and, when they have attained a growth of six inches, they should be transplanted to their permanent places, care being taken not to expose the roots to the sun and wind. The Blue Gum is tender, rather difficult to transplant, and will not withstand severe frost when young.

Short supply; ask for price.

MONTEREY CYPRESS (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)—The Monterey Cypress has proved itself one of the most useful, handsome, and easily grown of all ornamental evergreen trees. Its merits are abundantly established by more than a hundred years of test around the old

missions of California. Its branches extend at right angles to the body, with a slight tendency to droop, turning up at the extremity, the general form being conical. It yields readily, without injury to its growth, to the most severe pruning, and can be trained into hedges of any desired shape, and into many graceful and fantastic forms, to suit the taste. It succeeds well without irrigation on any deep soil, or where it gets the benefit of the moist sea breeze.

Oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

The following at market rates or prices on application:—

BUCKWHEAT.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULLED.

FLAXSEED—Whole.

FLAXSEED—Ground.

RYE—Recleaned for seed.

WHITE EGYPTIAN CORN.

KAFFIR CORN—White.

KAFFIR CORN—Red.

FRUIT TREE SEEDS

The following do not produce the same varieties from seed, but the seedlings are used as stocks on which to graft or bud all our approved varieties.

APPLE—Seeds may be planted in fall, winter, or spring. If not planted till spring, the seed should be kept moist during winter. Select deep, rich, moist soil, and sow thickly in rows

two feet apart. Keep free from weeds.

¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c

PEAR—Plant the same as apple seed, but for growing pear stocks the ground should always be deep, rich, and moist, and the young plants should be cultivated often, to insure a rapid growth the first season, as upon this depends their value for stocks. They are budded and grafted the same as apples.

Oz., 20c; 2 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50





FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT



GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE

Flowers usually succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well-rotted manure, which should be made fine and thoroughly mixed with the soil. A soil thus prepared will remain moist and loose, so that flower seeds, which are generally small and delicate, will germinate and grow with vigor.

The mistake is often made of working the soil when too wet, so that in drying it bakes and cracks. The soil should always be dry enough to work up mellow, and crumble when struck with a spade.

If fine seed is to be planted, make the surface even with a piece of board; sow the seeds, and then carefully sift a little dirt over them, after which water with a watering-pot having a fine rose. Shade from the hot sun until well up. Larger seeds should be planted deeper. A hot-bed or cold frame is very convenient to start seeds in, as the temperature and moisture can be so regulated as to make their germination

and rapid growth more certain. Most seeds do well if sown in boxes in a sunny window in the house. Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth.

All plants, and especially annuals, exhaust themselves in maturing seed, consequently, to insure the health of the plant, and concentrate its full vigor in the continued production of an abundance of the finest blossoms, the flowers should all be taken from the stem when in full bloom, or at least as soon as the petals begin to wither or fall.

Many annuals, in warm climates, or when taken in, or protected during winter, become perennial, with, however, but short lives.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

We offer the following kinds in bulk by the ounce or pound. Those of our customers who wish to use larger quantities than are contained in the papers will find this method very cheap for producing large masses of flowers or foliage. Sent by mail, postage paid, at the following prices:

	Per Oz.
Ageratum, light blue.....	\$0 25
Alyssum, sweet	25
Amaranthus, tricolor—Joseph's coat.....	25
Aster, mixed German quilled.....	40
Aster, Truffant's Perfection, mixed.....	2 50
Aster, Snow White.....	1 25
Bachelor's Button, mixed.....	15
Balsam, double white.....	60
Balsam, Camellia-flowered	60
Balsam, mixed, double dwarf.....	40
Balsam, mixed, double tall.....	35
Balloon Vine	15
California Poppy	25
Calliopsis, extra mixed	15
Canary Bird Flower.....	40
Candytuft, white, fragrant.....	15
Candytuft, mixed colors (per lb., \$1.00).....	15
Canna, fine mixed.....	35
Carnation, choice double mixed.....	2 50
Carnation, Early Flowering Vienna.....	1 50
Castor Bean, best varieties mixed.....	15
Chrysanthemum, mixed annual sorts.....	20
Cypress Vine, mixed.....	25
Dahlia, double mixed.....	1 50
Four O'Clock	15
Gourds, mixed, useful and ornamental.....	20
Gourds, bottle or dipper.....	25
Gourds, egg shaped.....	25
Heliottrope, dark varieties mixed.....	1 25

	Per Oz.
Hollyhock, double mixed, great variety of colors	75
Hollyhock, double white.....	1 25
Lobelia, mixed	60
Marigold, Meteor	15
Marigold, Prince of Orange.....	15
Mignonette, Large Flowering, Sweet (per lb., 75c)	15
Mignonette, Golden Queen.....	30
Morning Glory, tall (per lb., 50c)	10
Morning Glory, dwarf.....	20
Nasturtium, Lobbianum, tall mixed.....	15
Nasturtium, dwarf mixed.....	15
Pansy, extra large flowering mixed.....	2 50
Pansy, extra quality mixed, containing many named varieties.....	1 00
Pansy, Emperor William.....	1 25
Pansy, King of Blacks.....	1 25
Pansy, Pure Yellow.....	1 25
Pansy, Lord Beaconsfield.....	1 25
Pansy, Snow Queen.....	1 25
Pansy, Mahogany-colored	1 25
Petunia, fine mixed	50
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed	60
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, mixed	75
Pink, mixed double China.....	30
Poppy, Carnation-flowered, double mixed	15
Poppy, Carnation-flowered, double white	15
Portulaca, fine mixed	35
Smilax	40
Sunflower, double	15
Sweet Peas, fine mixed (per lb., 40c)	10
Sweet Peas, named varieties (per lb., 50c)	10
Sweet William, fine mixed	25
Sweet William, double mixed	50
Verbena, fine mixed, all colors	75
Violet, sweet scented	1 00
Wall Flower, fine mixed	40
Zinnia, choice double mixed	30

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF

CHOICE FLOWERS

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION

Embracing Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Climbers and Everlastings.

All Flower Seeds sent free by Mail on receipt of the price placed opposite each Variety

(Ageratum—Continued)

ABRONIA

Exceedingly pretty trailing plant, producing fragrant, verbena-like flowers, that remain in bloom a long time. All the varieties are very effective in beds, rockwork, or baskets. The husk should be removed from the seed before planting. Grows freely in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

Arenaria—Very fragrant, yellow, wax-like flower Pkt., 10c
Umbellata—Rosy lilac, white center... Pkt., 10c
Mixed—The above two varieties..... Pkt., 10c



Abutilon

ABUTILON

(Flowering Maple)

One of the best perennial flowering plants for the greenhouse and conservatory, and thrives outdoors in warm climates. The drooping, bell-shaped flowers are crimson, yellow, and white, or striped and veined with different colors. If sown early, will bloom the first season.

Fine Mixed Hybrids Pkt., 25c

ACROCLINIUM

(Everlasting Flower)

Elegant annual everlastings, producing beautiful daisy-like flowers, resembling the rhodanthe. Fine for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened, and dry in the shade. Height ten to fifteen inches.

New Double Rose—Very fine. Pkt., 5c
Album—Pure white Pkt., 5c
Roseum—Light rose Pkt., 5c
Mixed—All colors Pkt., 5c

ADONIS

An easily-cultivated, hardy annual, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, having handsome leaves and deep red flowers. The graceful foliage and bright flowers produce a fine effect. Height ten to fifteen inches.

Dark Blood Red..... Pkt., 5c

AGERATUM

Valuable and well-known plant. Fine for bouquets and useful for beds, borders, and pot plants. The flowers are graceful tufts of fine petals that remain fresh a long time after being cut. The plant blooms all summer, and, if protected or potted, and taken indoors, will continue to bloom all winter. Thrives well during our long, dry California summers. Half-hardy annual; six to eighteen inches high.

Mexicanum—Light blue..... Pkt., 5c

Tom Thumb —Dwarf blue. New and beautiful	Pkt., 5c
White —Dwarf	Pkt., 5c
Fine Mixed —All colors	Pkt., 5c

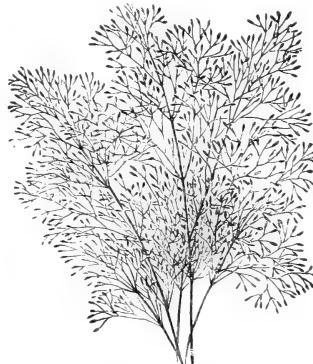


Ageratum

AGROSTEMMA

Strikingly beautiful for beds, ribbons, and borders. Its graceful, pink-like flowers remain fresh a long time after being cut, and are very handsome in bouquets. Thrives in any good soil.

Coronaria (Rose Campion)—Perennial. Pkt., 5c
Coeli Rosa (Rose of Heaven)—Annual. Pkt., 5c



Agrostis

AGROSTIS

(Ornamental Grass)

A hardy annual ornamental grass, delicate and graceful; very beautiful and effective when mixed with everlasting flowers in winter bouquets. Fifteen to eighteen inches high.

Nebulosa—One of the most graceful.... Pkt., 5c

Pulchella—Very fine and delicate..... Pkt., 5c

ALYSSUM

The Alyssums are well known, hardy plants of easy cultivation, effective in beds, and especially fine for borders and edgings. The White Sweet Alyssum possesses a delicate, agreeable fragrance, and is very popular for bouquets. They are all free bloomers, especially if the flowers are removed before they begin to fade. If taken in and protected, they will bloom all winter.

White Sweet—Very fragrant; useful in bouquets. Hardy annual Pkt., 5c

Golden Alyssum (Saxatile)—The golden yellow flowers are desirable for rock-work and masses in beds. Hardy perennial Pkt., 5c

**Amaranthus**

Coat)—Beautifully variegated, foliage scarlet, yellow and green..... Pkt., 5c

AMMOBIUM

One of the hardiest everlastings. The flowers are not large, but beautiful in form, and pure white; very desirable for winter bouquets. An easily-grown annual..... Pkt., 5c

Ampelopsis.—See Virginia Creeper.

ARISTOLOCHIA-SIPHO

(Dutchman's Pipe)

A rapid-growing and most attractive climber, with curious, horn-shaped flowers, resembling a syphon. Very effective when trained against a house or piazza, or for covering an arbor. Hardy perennial..... Pkt., 10c

ASPERULA

A dwarf, hardy annual, bearing a profusion of delicate, lavender-colored flowers. Fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Fine for borders. Pkt., 5c

ASTERS

A splendid class of plants, which for a late summer and fall blooming annual has no superior, producing a profusion of flowers of a great variety of rich colors and shades, of varied and beautiful form. The late flowers are usually the best, and, to sustain the plant, it should have rich soil and abundant moisture.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered Perfection—Full flower, perfect in form. Choice mixed Pkt., 10c

New Rose—Ten finest varieties, mixed. Pkt., 10c
Dwarf Bouquet—Grows a mass of choice flowers. Fine for beds and borders. Splendid mixed Pkt., 10c

Victoria—Very handsome, well-formed plant. Flowers of beautiful globular form. Twelve splendid varieties. mixed Pkt., 10c

Giant Emperor—Very double flowers of immense size. Eight of the best varieties, mixed..... Pkt., 10c

**Aster—Truffaut's Paeony Flowered Perfection**

Washington—Extra double, large flowering, vigorous growth, delicate colors. Extra mixed Pkt., 15c

Dwarf Chrysanthemum—Dwarf, compact habit. Large flowers. Very free blooming. Mixed Pkt., 10c

Japanese—A very distinct and attractive class. The plants are vigorous, producing large, beautiful flowers, having long, tubular, and twisted petals Pkt., 10c

German Quilled—Large flowers of brilliant colors, freely produced. All colors mixed Pkt., 5c

Betteridge's Quilled—Extra mixed..... Pkt., 10c

Snow White—Desirable for bridal or funeral decoration Pkt., 10c

Fine Mixed—Assorted varieties and colors. In great variety..... Pkt., 10c

**Aster—Chrysanthemum Flowered****AURICULA**
(Primula)

Beautiful, well-known plant, thriving in any good soil; prefers a northern aspect. The flowers are borne in clusters on small stocks, and present a very attractive appearance. Half-hardy perennial.

Alpine—Extra mixed. Hardy Pkt., 15c

Choice Mixed—Best Hybrids..... Pkt., 15c

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(Centaurea Cyanus)

A hardy annual, easily cultivated. Has recently been greatly improved, and now produces handsome flowers of a great variety of rich colors. Borne on tall, branching stems, with but little foliage. Striking and handsome.



Bachelor's Button

Pink	Pkt., 5c
Blue	Pkt., 5c
White	Pkt., 5c
Chloe Mixed	Pkt., 5c

BALLOON VINE

(Cardiospermum—Love in a Puff)

A climbing annual, having rather inferior flowers, which, however, are followed by curious puffs, or balls, that are quite handsome.

Pkt., 5c



Double Balsam

BALSAM

(Ladies' Slipper—Touch-Me-Not)

Exceedingly attractive and handsome plants, growing either in the conservatory or outdoors, and producing masses of various-colored flowers. No plant better repays the attention bestowed upon it. The soil should be very rich and free. The plants can be pinched back, so as to form bushes of any desired shape. Hardy annual, easily grown.

Double White—Extra choice.....	Pkt., 10c
Camellia Flowered, Double—Finest mixed	Pkt., 10c
Rose Flowered—Double mixed.....	Pkt., 10c
Double Dwarf—Mixed	Pkt., 5c
Double Tall—Mixed	Pkt., 5c

BARTONIA

Showy annual, bearing brilliant, metallic-yellow flowers that are large and gaudy. They require abundant moisture, and will not bear transplanting.

Golden Bartonia—Very fine..... Pkt., 5c

BEGONIA

Magnificent ornamental greenhouse plants. Some varieties are remarkable for their beautiful foliage, while others are admired for the beauty and profusion of their flowers. Great improvement has lately been made in this family of plants. Those that were considered fine a few years ago are not to be compared with some of the newer varieties. Should be grown in a loose, rich, loamy soil. Begonia seeds are exceedingly small, and most varieties cost more than their weight in gold. They should be planted in pots and treated with the greatest care till well started.



Begonia

Pearcei—Beautiful foliage; yellow flowers. A fine bedding variety.....	Pkt., 25c
Sedenii—Large, rich carmine flowers, in clusters	Pkt., 25c
Tuberous Rooted—Mixed. Many shades of crimson and pink.....	Pkt., 25c
Rex—Large, beautiful, variegated leaves; for culture in pots.....	Pkt., 25c
Mixed—New hybrids, in great variety..	Pkt., 20c

Bellis—See Daisy.

BRIZA or QUAKING GRASS

A handsome and useful ornamental grass. Bears graceful pods on slender stems, which quiver with the slightest motion. Fine for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

Maxima—Large	Pkt., 5c
Gracilis—Dwarf. Slender	Pkt., 5c

BROWALLIA

Handsome, free-flowering annual. Covered all summer with bright, rich blue and white flowers. Worthy of more general cultivation. Eighteen inches high.

Mixed	Pkt., 5c
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BRYONOPSIS

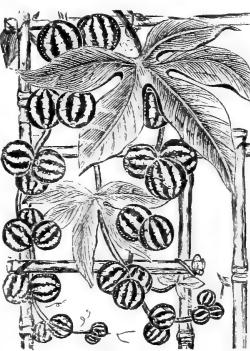
An annual ornamental climbing gourd, bearing green fruit, which, as the summer advances, changes in color to bright scarlet, striped with white. Tender annual, of rapid growth and great beauty.

Pkt., 5c

CACALIA

(Tassel Flower) The cacalias, known by some as Flora's Paint Brush, produce scarlet and yellow tassel-shaped flowers during a great part of the summer.

Pkt., 5c



Bryonopsis

Hardy annual.	
Mixed—All colors	Pkt., 5c

CALANDRINIA

Pretty, dwarf-growing plants for massing. Succeed well in a light, rich soil and sunny exposure. They are annuals, but become perennial in warm climates, or if protected.
Grandiflora—Rosy lilac Pkt., 5c
Speciosa Alba—Dwarf. Very fine Pkt., 5c



Calceolaria

CALCEOLARIA

A very handsome and much-admired perennial, desirable either for the greenhouse or outdoor culture, producing a profusion of beautifully-spotted and tigered flowers of unique form. They flower best in a rich, sandy loam, and can be propagated from either seed or cuttings. Some varieties are shrubby in appearance.

Grandiflora—Large flowered, self-colored, splendid, robust, profuse bloomers Pkt., 25c
Hybrida—Tigered and spotted, brilliant, Finest mixture Pkt., 25c
Rugosa Hybrida—Handsome, shrubby, profuse bloomer, most desirable for outdoor culture Pkt., 25c

CALENDULA—See Marigold.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

CALLA

(Lily of the Nile)

A magnificent perennial, either for the conservatory or garden. It bears large, glossy green leaves and majestic creamy white flowers, that remain perfect longer than almost any other flower. Sow the seed early in spring, in rich, warm soil, and pot or plant out the bulbs in the fall. Should have the richest soil and abundant moisture; can be propagated by dividing the roots.

Ethiopica—Large, white flowers Pkt., 10c



Calliopsis

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS

A hardy annual, very showy and attractive. It is branching, and produces a mass of bright flowers, all shades of yellow, orange, and gold, with a dark, velvety center. Sow where it is to remain, and cut the flowers when in full bloom.
Choke Mixed Pkt., 5c

CALLIRHOE

A charming genus of hardy, annual, summer-blooming plants. Commences to bloom when only six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn.

Pedata—Dark red Pkt., 5c
Nana Compacta—New. Very dwarf and compact. A profuse bloomer Pkt., 5c
Verticillata—A trailing variety, bearing a profusion of crimson-purple flowers Pkt., 5c

CAMPANULA MEDIUM—See Canterbury Bell.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*)

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, and small, yellow blossom, which, when half expanded, has a fancied resemblance to a canary bird. Half-hardy annual, of rapid growth.
Yellow Pkt., 10c



Canary Bird Flower

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*)

Well-known, hardy annual, thriving almost anywhere, and producing a profusion of bright, cheerful flowers. Very useful for cut flowers, borders, ribbons, or for conservatory decoration. Great improvement has been made in the colors during the last few years.

Purple Pkt., 5c
White Pkt., 5c
Fragrant Pkt., 5c
Crimson Pkt., 10c
Carmine—Dwarf and compact Pkt., 10c
Dwarf Mixed—Compact habit Pkt., 10c
Fine Mixed—All colors Pkt., 5c

Candytuft

CANNA

(Indian Shot)

Majestic appearing plants, bearing broad, massive leaves, and crimson, scarlet, and yellow flowers. Perennial, but bloom the first season, if sown early. The roots should be taken up before frost, and placed in a cool, moderately dry place, until planting time. The seed should be soaked several hours in hot water before planting.

Mixed—Best varieties Pkt., 10c

CANTERBURY BELL

(*Campanula Medium*)

Very ornamental garden plants. Their large, bell-shaped flowers are borne on tall, graceful stalks, and are produced freely throughout the summer. Hardy biennials. Very showy and attractive.

Double and Single—Blue Pkt., 10c
Double and Single—White Pkt., 10c
Double and Single—Mixed Pkt., 5c



Canterbury Bell

CARDIOSPERMUM—See Balloon Vine.

CARNATIONS

(Dianthus Caryophyllus)

Universally admired, deliciously fragrant, popular favorite. The largest and finest of the family of which the Pink and Sweet William are well-known members. Unsurpassed for richness and delicacy of form and color. Young plants produce the finest flowers, and fresh seed should be sown every year or two. Half-hardy perennial.

Early Flowering Vienna—Extra mixed. Pkt., 10c
Double Red—A splendid variety for florists Pkt., 15c
Double White—Very fine Pkt., 25c
Double Yellow—Choice Pkt., 25c

Carnation Marguerite—In some of its habits this flower is a great improvement over all other varieties of carnations. The seed will give good flowering plants in four to five months. The flowers are large, very fragrant, borne in abundance and in a great variety of colors Pkt., 10c

Fine Double Mixed—All colors Pkt., 10c
Extra Choice Double Mixed—From superb varieties, including Flakes, Bi-zarres, and Selves Pkt., 25c

CASTOR BEAN

(Ricinus)

A highly-ornamental genus of half-hardy annuals of stately growth, and large leaves of bronze or glossy green. By planting either singly or in groups a striking effect is produced on lawns or pleasure grounds.

Sanguineus—Brilliant scarlet Pkt., 5c
Borboniensis Arboreus—The largest variety. Tall and stately Pkt., 5c
Mixed—Best varieties Pkt., 5c



Castor Bean

CATCHFLY

(Silene)

A hardy annual, yielding for a long time a profusion of umbels of bright-colored flowers. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture, to which flies adhere; hence its name.

White Pkt., 5c
Red—Very fine Pkt., 5c
Fine Mixed—All colors Pkt., 5c

CELOSIA

Graceful, free-blooming, half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of beautiful, feathery flowers. Of the same family as the Cockscomb, but producing their flowers in plumes instead of combs. They can be grown in pots for the conservatory or greenhouse, or planted out after danger of frost is past.

Plumosa—Mixed colors of great brilliancy Pkt., 25c

Argentea—Bears long, silver-white plumes, which, when dried, are fine for winter bouquets Pkt., 10c



Carnation

Aurea Pyramidalis—Beautiful golden plumes of pyramidal form Pkt., 10c

CELOSIA CRISTATA—See Cockscomb.

CENTAUREA

(Dusty Miller)

This genus embraces some of the finest silver foliage plants in cultivation, and, when arranged side by side, in figures, or in borders, with dark and other ornamental foliage plants, rivals in interest and beauty the finest flowers. Some also produce beautiful and attractive flowers. Sow early, under cover, or later in open ground, and transplant when two inches high. Annuals, biennials, and perennials.

Candidissima—The finest; handsome silver foliage. Leaves deeply indented. Half-hardy perennial Pkt., 15c

Gymnocarpa—Foliage silver gray, drooping, graceful. Perennial Pkt., 10c

Americana—Blue flowers. Annuals Pkt., 5c

Moschata (Sweet Sultan)—Blue, yellow, and white mixed Pkt., 5c

CENTAUREA CYANUS—See Bachelor's Button.

CHINESE PRIMROSE—See Primula Sinensis.

CHRYSANthemum

The annual chrysanthemums are rapidly coming to the front, both as greenhouse and garden plants. They should not, however, be confounded with the Japanese perennial kinds that are being so widely introduced. The annuals

**Marguerite Chrysanthemum**

have recently been greatly improved, and we feel confident that they will not suffer by comparison with their foreign namesakes. Our list includes choice varieties.

Frutescens Marguerite, or Paris Daisy—	White and yellow flowers.....	Pkt., 10c
Burridgeanum (Lord Beaconsfield)—	White and rose. Very fine.....	Pkt., 5c
Venustum— White, crimson center.....	Pkt., 10c	
Japonicum— Extra choice mixed, from the finest Japanese varieties. Perennial	Pkt., 25c	
Double White	Pkt., 5c	
Double Yellow	Pkt., 5c	
Eclipse—Tricolor. Purplish scarlet, brown, and yellow. Choice.....	Pkt., 5c	
Mixed—Very choice double.	Pkt., 5c	

CINERARIA

Well-known, free-flowering greenhouse plants. The flowers are very brilliant, and of great variety of colors. One of the brightest and most valuable of early spring flowers. They can be planted out when the weather becomes settled, and propagate readily by dividing the roots. Perennial.

Hybrid a— Double. Mixed. Extra choice	Pkt., 25c	
Hybrida Nana— Mixed. Dwarf. Free flowering	Pkt., 25c	

CLARKIA

Handsome, free-flowering annuals of easy cultivation. Produce a fine effect massed in beds. Bear both single and double flowers, which are very bright and attractive.

Finest Mixed.	Pkt., 5c	
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**Clematis****CLEMATIS**

Well-known, tall-climbing, perennial plants, of great beauty and elegance. Very desirable for arbors, latticework, and trellises, on account of their rapid growth.

Flammula— Covered with handsome tufts of white flowers.....	Pkt., 5c	
Mixed Hybrids— All the choice varieties.	Pkt., 10c	

CLOVER, Sweet Scented

(*Trifolium Suaveolens*)

A low-growing, hardy annual, of easy cultivation, highly prized for its delicately-scented foliage and flowers. Charming for beds and borders

Pkt., 10c

COBAEA SCANDENS

A handsome, rapid-growing, climbing perennial plant, having large, bell-shaped flowers, beautiful foliage, and peculiarly delicate and curious tendrils.

Tender Perennial	Pkt., 5c	
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COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia Cristata*)

Very ornamental and interesting plants, producing crest-like flowers of great beauty, re-

**Cockscomb**

sembling a cock's comb. The tufts of some varieties grow to an enormous size, and their feathery, graceful appearance and brilliant colors render them very attractive. Half-hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.

Variegated— Combs beautifully variegated with crimson and gold.....	Pkt., 10c	
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Japan— New and magnificent combs,	Pkt., 10c	
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Dwarf Mixed— Finest dwarf varieties;	Pkt., 10c	
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Tall Mixed— The best tall varieties....	Pkt., 10c	
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COIX LACHRYMA—See Job's Tears.**COLEUS**

No plant is more universally admired than the coleus. Seed sown in hotbed early in spring will produce magnificent plants by July. The curious markings of the brilliantly-colored leaves will continue to improve during the season. The best ornamental foliage plant both for the greenhouse and garden.

Extra Mixed— From named varieties.	Pkt., 20c	
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COLUMBINE

(*Aquilegia*)

Commonly known as the honeysuckle. A hardy perennial, producing handsome flowers, of unique form and many bright and attractive colors. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. Can be increased by dividing the roots.

**Coleus**

(Columbine—Continued)

Chrysanthæ	Golden yellow. Fine	Pkt., 10c
Double White	Very handsome.	Pkt., 10c
Mixed	Best double and single varieties. Very fine	Pkt., 5c

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR AND MINOR—See Morning Glory.**COSMOS**

Also known as Mexican Dahlia. A tall, branching annual, of easy cultivation, having delicate, needle-shaped foliage. The flowers are produced in profusion, and are usually bright and attractive, resembling single dahlias. Colors range through rose and purple to pure white. A desirable and favorite plant.

Hybrida Giant Mixed	. . . . .	Pkt., 5c
Dawn	An early-flowering strain; flowers pure white	Pkt., 5c

COWSLIP

(Dodecatheon Meadia)

A low-growing, hardy perennial, blooming very early in spring. It is of easy cultivation, and can be multiplied by dividing the roots. A popular and very desirable border plant.

Choice Mixed	Pkt., 25c
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CYCLAMEN

Few plants present a neater or more elegant appearance than the cyclamen, with its curious-shaped and various-colored flowers and masses of green and variegated leaves. The seed produces a bulb, which blooms the second season.

Persicium Giganteum	Large and very fine	Pkt., 20c
Extra Mixed	. . . . .	Pkt., 15c



Cyclamen

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A climbing annual of rapid growth, having handsome, fern-like foliage and a profusion of bright, attractive flowers. When furnished a suitable support, it becomes very ornamental and showy. Plant the seeds where they are to remain as soon as the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

White	. . . . .	Pkt., 5c
Scarlet	. . . . .	Pkt., 5c

Mixed—All colors Pkt., 5c

DAHLIA

The dahlia is one of the most desirable families of plants known, and is very easily raised from seed. Both the Single and Double Dahlias present a variety of color and perfection of form not exceeded by any other flower. If sown early in spring, most of the plants will bloom the first season. The roots or tubers should be taken up in the fall and kept in a dry, cool place over winter. Any place where potatoes will keep is suitable. One of the following packages of seeds, with directions for cultivation, will give more satisfaction than five dollars expended in bulbs.

Single, Fine Mixed	. . . . .	Pkt., 10c
Double, Fine Mixed	. . . . .	Pkt., 10c

Extra Double Mixed—From a choice collection Pkt., 15c



Single Dahlia

DAISY

(Bellis Perennis)

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, blooming early in spring. Very desirable for borders. Sow early, under cover if necessary, and transplant, when well started, to a moist, shaded place. They soon spread, and the roots can be divided.

Double White	. . . . .	Pkt., 10c
Double Mixed	. . . . .	Pkt., 10c

DATURA

(Trumpet Flower)

Ornamental, half-hardy, perennial plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Succeeds in almost any soil. The roots may be preserved over winter, like dahlias.

Double Mixed	All colors	Pkt., 5c
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DELPHINIUM—See Larkspur.**DIANTHUS**—See Pink.**DIANTHUS BARBATUS**—See Sweet William.**DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS**—See Carnation.**DIGITALIS**—See Foxglove.**DODECATHEON**—See Cowslip.**DOLICHOS**—See Hyacinth Bean.**ELICHRYSUM**—See Helichrysum.**ESCHSCHOLTZIA**

(California Poppy)

(Illustration on page 48.)

A showy, free-flowering genus of plants, bearing handsome, graceful foliage, and flowers of the richest colors. They bloom very early, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared where they are to remain, as they will not bear transplanting. Hardy annual, thriving best in light, warm soil.

Californica—Yellow, orange center Pkt., 5c

Mandarin—The colors of the petals are orange inside, brilliant scarlet outside.

Choice Pkt., 5c

Mixed—All colors. Very fine Pkt., 5c

Mammoth Package California Poppy Pkt., 10c

FERNS

Well-known, extremely graceful, delicate, and handsome plants, producing beautiful foliage, but no flowers; of almost endless variety, from the lovely Maidens Hair, so popular for bouquets, to the gigantic tree fern. The seed is exceedingly fine, and is formed in cells on the back or under side of the leaves. They are hardy perennials, and require a loose, leafy mold and abundant moisture.

Ferns—Saved from fifty of the finest varieties Pkt., 25c

FEVERFEW

(Matricaria Capensis)

A free-flowering, ornamental, hardy annual,

desirable for bedding or pot culture. It produces very double white flowers. Sow early, and plant out into pots or open ground.

Best Double White.....Pkt., 10c

FLOWERING SAGE—See Salvia.



California Poppy

FORGET-ME-NOT

(*Myosotis*)

Low-growing, popular, perennial plants, blooming the first season, if sown in the fall



Forget-Me-Not

or very early in the spring. Fine for borders and edgings. A constant and profuse bloomer. Flowers mostly blue, with white or yellow center.

Dissitiflora—Deep blue.....Pkt., 10c

Palustris—Light bluePkt., 5c

Mixed—Choice, all shades.....Pkt., 10c

FOUR O'CLOCK

(*Mirabilis*—Marvel of Peru)

Also called Beauty of Night. A well-known hardy annual, growing luxuriantly in any ordi-

nary soil, and bearing a profusion of bright, handsome flowers of various colors, shades, and markings, from scarlet, through pink, to white, and from salmon, through orange, gold, and straw, to white. Each plant produces self-colored and variegated flowers. Some varieties are fragrant, and some have ornamental foliage. They have recently been greatly improved, and are becoming very popular. They are tall and branching, and should have plenty of room.

Choice Mixed—Self-colored and variegated, in great variety.....Pkt., 5c

FOX GLOVE

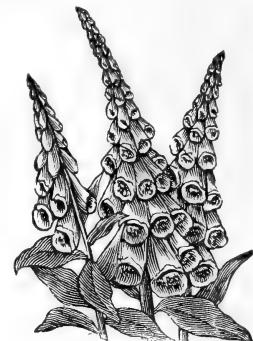
(*Digitalis*)

A tall-growing biennial, with large leaves, and spikes of varicolored and spotted flowers. Greatly improved of late, and now a really magnificent plant.

Extra Mixed.....Pkt., 5c
FUCHSIA

A handsome perennial shrub, of easy cultivation, bearing beautiful, pendent flowers, of a great variety of colors. The outer and inner petals always differ in color, presenting a very striking and pleasing contrast. It should have a moist soil and shaded place or northern exposure, as the hot sun, especially if reflected from buildings, injures it. New and handsome varieties are obtained from seed. They are easily multiplied from cuttings.

Single, Finest Mixed.....Pkt., 25c
Double Choice Mixed—Splendid.....Pkt., 25c



Fox Glove

GAILLARDIA

A fine-looking plant, flowering in great profusion and brilliancy the entire season. Hardy annual, becoming perennial in warm climates.

Grandiflora—Choice mixed. All colors.....Pkt., 5c

Picta-Lorenziana—Magnificent flowers, resembling some varieties of Japanese chrysanthemums. Various colors and shades. Very desirablePkt., 5c

GERANIUM

(*Pelargonium*)

One of the best plants for outdoor cultivation. Succeeding almost anywhere, and yielding a constant succession of the most brilliant-colored



Geranium

flowers, some varieties having ornamental foliage almost rivaling the coleus. Tender perennial. Will propagate readily from cuttings or seed, the latter being the method for obtaining new varieties.

(Geraniums—Continued.)

Zonale—Popularly known as Fish Geranium, the colors ranging from pure white to darkest crimson, including single, double, and ornamental foliage varieties. Splendid mixed Pkt., 25c
Palernonium—Large flowering Lady Washington. Finest mixed. All colors Pkt., 25c
Apple-Scented—Choice for bouquets...Pkt., 25c

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

GLADIOLUS

The most beautiful and popular of all our summer-flowering bulbs. The improvements made in them in the past few years have been greater than in any other flower, and now we have crimson, scarlet, yellow, white, striped, spotted, and blotched, in almost infinite variety of shades and markings. The seed produces a small bulb the first year, which usually blooms the next season, if well cared for, and all will bloom the third year. The flowers are borne on long spikes, and all open in one direction, presenting a charming appearance.
Fine Mixed—In great variety..... Pkt., 10c
Extra Mixed—From over two thousand of the finest new hybrids..... Pkt., 25c

GLOBE AMARANTH

(Gomphrena)

Extremely handsome everlastings. The flowers, which should not be cut till fully matured, will keep for years, and are fine for fresh-cut flowers, and almost indispensable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual.
Purple Pkt., 5c
White Pkt., 5c
Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c

GODETIA

Beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, producing large, showy flowers. Hardy annuals, of dwarf habit, recently much improved.

Globe Amaranth
Best Varieties, Mixed..... Pkt., 5c

GOLDEN FEATHER

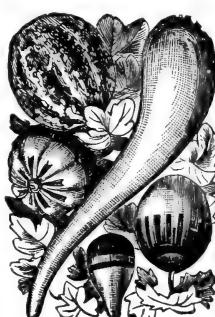
(Pyrethrum Parthenifolium Aureum)

One of the most desirable border plants in cultivation. Foliage delicate, beautifully fringed, and of a bright golden tint. The flowers are insignificant, and, to secure the most elegant borders, cut out the spikes on which the buds are formed as fast as they appear. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation..... Pkt., 5c

GOURDS

(Cucurbita)

Extremely rapid-growing, tender, trailing annuals, of easy cultivation. Useful for walls, fences, and unsightly places. The fruit of many of the varieties is elegant and curious, and some of them may be made useful as dippers, bottles, and other articles.

Orange Pkt., 5c**Egg-Shaped**—White, very useful for nest eggs. Does not crack or decay Pkt., 5c**Dipper or Bottle**—Useful and handsome. Pkt., 5c**Hercules' Club**—Club shaped. Large and long Pkt., 5c**Mixed**—Seed saved from the most useful, elegant, and unique varieties.... Pkt., 5c

Gourds

GYNERIUM—See Pampas Grass.

GYPSOPHILA

Delicate, useful, free-flowering little plants, for baskets, edgings, or bouquets. Annual and perennial.

Muralis—Pink. Hardy annual Pkt., 5c
Paniculata—White. Best for winter bouquets. Hardy perennial Pkt., 5c

HARE'S-TAIL GRASS

(Lagurus Ovatus)

A hardy annual, very effective for fresh bouquets in summer; also, when dry, for similar use in winter. A little skill and taste in their arrangement will secure a handsome bouquet out of a few dried grasses..... Pkt., 5c

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM

(Eternal Flower)

Very ornamental, hardy annuals for the garden, and one of the best of all for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened, and dry in the shade. Will thrive in any good garden soil.

White—Mixed, dwarf and tall..... Pkt., 5c
Mixed—Dwarf and tall. All colors. Very elegant Pkt., 5c

HELIOTROPE

Delightfully fragrant, free-flowering, tender, perennial plants. Splendid for bedding or pot culture, one foot high, of spreading habit. The fragrance of its flowers can not be excelled in exquisite delicacy. Invaluable for bouquets.

King of the Blacks Pkt., 10c
Mixed—Choice Pkt., 10c

Heliotrope

HIBISCUS

Fine, showy, hardy annual, two feet high, with glossy leaves and large, brilliant flowers. In bloom throughout the entire season, and, if potted and removed indoors, will bloom all winter. Of easy cultivation.

Extra Mixed..... Pkt., 5c

HOLLYHOCK

(Althea)

(For illustration see page 50)

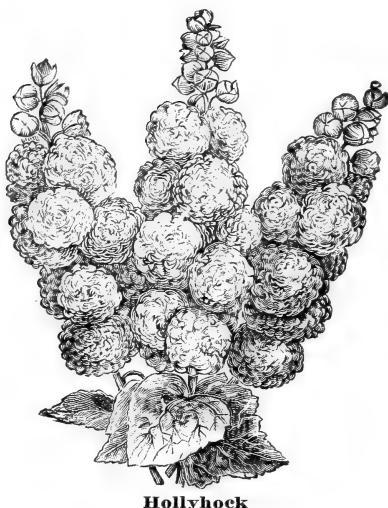
More success has been attained in improving the hollyhock than almost any other flower, the double varieties being now almost as perfect as camellias, and quite as varied and brilliant in color. Their majestic stalks, crowded on all sides with magnificent flowers, are a sight not soon to be forgotten. Our seed is saved from a very large collection of the best strains. Hardy perennial, six feet high, of easy cultivation.

Double Yellow—Choice Pkt., 10c**Double White**—Very large..... Pkt., 10c**Double Scarlet**—Superb Pkt., 10c**Double Choice Mixed**—All colors and many shades. Very fine..... Pkt., 5c

HONEYSUCKLE, French

(Hedysarum)

An interesting and attractive family of plants, bearing clusters of handsome pea-shaped flow-



Hollyhock

(Honeysuckle—Continued)

ers of various bright colors. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, four or five feet high.
Fine Mixed Pkt., 5c

HONEYSUCKLE—See Columbine.

HYACINTH BEAN

(Dolichos)

Rapid-growing, ornamental, climbing annuals, bearing clusters of beautiful purple and white flowers, followed by highly-ornamental seed pods. Plant where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting.

Giganteus—Tall-growing; large, purple flowers Pkt., 5c

Lablab—Mixed Pkt., 5c

IBERIS—See Candytuft.

INDIAN SHOT—See Canna.

IPOMOEA QUAMOCЛИT—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMOEA GRANDIFLORA—See Moon Flower.

IPOMOEА

One of the most beautiful climbing plants in cultivation, for the greenhouse or sheltered situations outdoors. It can be planted alone, or is very effective in combination with other vining plants. It belongs to the same family as the morning glory. Flowers are of the brightest colors. Tender annual; easily cultivated.

Bona Nox—Large, fragrant, violet-blue flowers, opening toward evening, the name meaning 'Good night.'

Pkt., 5c

Limbata Elegansissima—Rich, purple center, margined with white.

Pkt., 5c

Fine Mixed—All colors Pkt., 5c

IPOMOPSIS

(Standing or Tree Cypress)

Beautiful plants, with fine, feathery foliage and long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Very effective for conservatory or outdoor decoration. Prefers a dry, warm situation. Half-hardy perennial.

Mixed Pkt., 5c

JERUSALEM CHERRY—See Solanum Capsicatum.

JOB'S TEARS

(Coix Lachryma)

Half-hardy annual ornamental grass, about three feet high, with broad leaves and curious round seed vessels of a dull olive color, that are very glossy and ornamental. Pkt., 5c

KAULFUSSIA

A low-growing plant, which covers itself with a mass of brilliant flowers of many intense colors. In shape and appearance it resembles the Dwarf Aster. Hardy annual, six inches high, easily cultivated.

Mixed—All colors.

Pkt., 5c

LAGURUS—See Hare's Tail Grass.

LANTANA

A free-flowering, shrubby plant, suitable for outdoor or pot culture. The flowers emit an agreeable odor, and are of many shades of purple, orange, and white. Half-hardy perennial, two feet high.

Finest Hybrids—Mixed Pkt., 5c

LARKSPUR

(Delphinium)

A very ornamental class of profuse-blooming plants. Their tall spikes of many-colored flowers produce a striking effect when planted in groups. They are very hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. The perennials can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Height one to three feet; annuals and perennials noted:

Dwarf Rocket

Mixed Pkt., 5c

Tall Stock-Flowered

—Mixed. Perennial Pkt., 5c

Bismarck—Robust habit, stock-flowered, red striped. Very fine. Perennial.

Pkt., 10c

Candelabrum—Formed

—Stalks branching like a candelabrum. Annual Pkt., 10c

Bee—Elatium. Mixed.

Perennial Pkt., 5c

Nudicaule—Scarlet. Perennial Pkt., 10c

Formosum—Dark blue. Perennial Pkt., 5c

Mixed—Annuals. All colors Pkt., 5c

LILY OF THE NILE—See Calla.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

(Convallaria)

A charming little hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, thriving in any common garden soil. Prefers a shaded locality. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots.

Pkt., 10c

LINUM

(Scarlet Flax)

Beautiful, slender, free-flowering plants of many bright colors. Hardy annuals and perennials, eighteen inches high. They flower well in any ordinary soil, and are very showy.

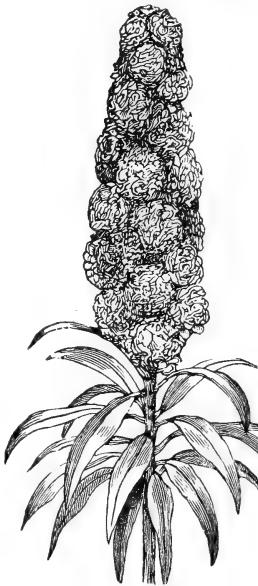
Best Mixed—Many colors and shades Pkt., 5c



Ipomopsis

Finest Hybrids—Mixed**LARKSPUR**

(Delphinium)



Larkspur

Formosum—Dark blue. Perennial Pkt., 5c

Mixed—Annuals. All colors Pkt., 5c



Lily of the Valley

LOBELIA

Delicate, low-growing, annual plants, of the greatest value for borders, ribbons, edgings.

**Lobelia**

rockwork, and hanging baskets. The seed is very fine, and can be sown early in boxes, or a little later in open ground, and the plants transplanted.

Paxtoniana—White, with a belt of blue.
Trailing Pkt., 10c

Crystal Palace Compacta—Very dwarf.

Blue Pkt., 5c

Gracilis—Blue. Spreading. Fine for

baskets Pkt., 5c

Alba—Pure white Pkt., 10c

Finest Mixed Pkt., 10c

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING—See Amaranthus Caudatus.

LUPIN

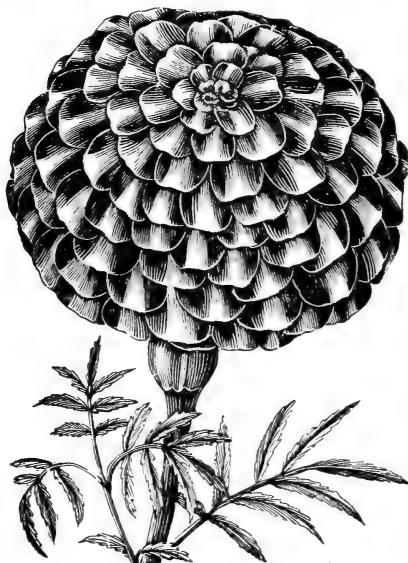
(*Lupinus*)

A genus of very desirable shrubby plants, growing from a few inches to several feet in height, bearing long spikes of various-colored flowers. They can be pruned into handsome shapes. Annual and perennial.

Cruikshanksi—Dark blue annual Pkt., 5c

Mixed—Best annual varieties of all colors Pkt., 5c

MARGUERITE—See Chrysanthemum Frutescens Grandiflorum.

**French Tagetes****MARIGOLD**

(*Calendula* and *Tagetes*)

The marigolds are well-known, hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, varying in height from the French, of a few inches high, to the African, two feet. They have responded to the florist's efforts, and are now really magnificent flowers. The colors are gold, orange, and varying shades of these colors. Some are densely double, large, regular in form, and very fine. They flower early, and continue to bloom all summer.

Meteor, Calendula—Flowers striped dark and light orange. Double. Very fine. Pkt., 5c

Prince of Orange, Calendula—Choice. Pkt., 5c

Double Mixed, Calendula—All shades.

Choice Pkt., 5c

African, Tagetes—Double Mixed Pkt., 5c

Signata Pumila, Tagetes—Compact Pkt., 5c

El Dorado, Tagetes—Very fine; mammoth blossoms Pkt., 5c

French Tagetes—Double mixed Pkt., 5c

MARVEL OF PERU—See Four O'Clock.

MATRICARIA—See Feverfew.

MAURANDIA

A graceful, tender, perennial climber, for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower garden. Blooms the first season from seed. The flowers resemble those of the foxglove, and are produced abundantly.

Finest Mixed Colors Pkt., 10c

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda*)

Well-known, hardy annual, varying in height from eight to eighteen inches. Easily grown. Produces abundant spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers of several different colors. The flowers should all be cut when in full bloom, as the plant soon exhausts itself in maturing seed. By sowing at intervals, flowers can be had during the whole season. No garden is complete without the following choice varieties:

Reseda Odorata Grandiflora—The well-known large-flowering Sweet Mignonette Pkt., 5c

Crimson-Flowered Giant—Large spikes of crimson flowers Pkt., 5c

Parson's New White—New and valuable. Pkt., 5c

New Hybrid Spiral—A strong grower, abundant bloomer, and very fragrant. Pkt., 5c

Golden Queen—Very fine, new variety, with flowers of a golden hue. Highly effective Pkt., 5c

Mignonette

A detailed illustration of a Mignonette plant, showing its characteristic whorl-like flower spikes and its branching, leafy stems.

MIMOSA—See Sensitive Plant.

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS—See Musk Plant.

MIMULUS

(*Monkey Flower*)

Extremely handsome plant, with large, brilliant, curiously-spotted and striped flowers. Sow in the fall for early-flowering greenhouse and conservatory plants, and early in the spring for summer blooming. They all like damp, shady situations. Hardy annuals and half-hardy perennials.

Hybridus Tigrinus—Most beautiful spotted blotted varieties. Mixed Pkt., 10c

Hybridus Tigrinus Flore Pleno—Beautiful, double-spotted varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 10c

MOON FLOWER

(*Ipomoea Grandiflora*)

One of the most rapid-growing annuals in cultivation, covering an arbor, trellis, or lattice-work twenty feet high in eight or ten weeks. The flowers are large, of a waxy white appearance, and very showy. They open out on cloudy days and in the evenings.

Pkt., 15c

MORNING GLORY

(Convolvulus Major and Minor)

The tall varieties are popular, well-known, rapid-growing climbers of the easiest cultivation. Valuable in every garden for trailing on

**Morning Glory**

fences, arbors, and verandas. The minor or dwarf varieties flower very freely, and do not require support.

Blue —Tall	Pkt., 5c
White —Tall	Pkt., 5c
Tall Mixed —All colors	Pkt., 5c
Dwarf Mixed —Convolvulus Minor. All colors	Pkt., 5c
Giant Japanese Morning Glory —Flowers of immense size, with an almost endless variety of color and markings.	Pkt., 5c

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.**MUSK PLANT**

(Mimulus Moschatus)

Cultivated on account of its rich, musky odor. Annual, becoming perennial indoors and in warm climates. Should have a rich soil and ample moisture.

MYSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Not.**NASTURTIUM**

(Tropaeolum)

Both the leaves and flowers of the Common Tall Nasturtium are very handsome for table decorations. The leaves are also used, when young, as salad, and the seeds, gathered while green and tender, are esteemed by many for pickles. (See Vegetable List.) The Lobbianum varieties are superior to the common sorts when desired for ornamental purposes only. The flowers are larger, more compact, richer, and more varied in color, and are produced more abundantly; they contrast charmingly with the bright, clean, luxuriant foliage. Fragments of the vine, cut and placed in vases, will remain fresh, and even bloom, for many days. The dwarf varieties have also recently been greatly improved, and are now among the most attractive bedding and border plants. All nasturtiums are rapid growers, flowering best where the soil is not too rich. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, the tall varieties growing five to ten feet high.

Tall Varieties

(Tropaeolum Lobbianum)

Spitfire —Bright scarlet	Pkt., 5c
Carmine	Pkt., 5c
King of the Blacks	Pkt., 5c
Blood Red	Pkt., 5c
Golden Yellow	Pkt., 5c
Lobbianum —Finest mixed.	Pkt., 5c

Mammoth Package Tall Mixed Varieties Pkt., 10c

Dwarf Varieties

(Tropaeolum Minor)

Pearl White	Pkt., 5c
Dark Crimson	Pkt., 5c
Golden King —Fine	Pkt., 5c
Empress of India	Pkt., 5c
Dwarf Mixed —All colors	Pkt., 5c

NICOTIANA

(Affinis)

A very showy plant, producing pure white, star-shaped flowers of delicious perfume. Taken up in the fall, cut back, and potted, will bloom freely all winter. Half-hardy annual, three feet high Pkt., 5c

NOLANA

A trailer of much beauty, for rockwork, vases, and baskets. The flowers are showy, and produced very freely. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5c

OENOTHERA—See Evening Primrose.**OXALIS**

Very attractive, half-hardy, perennial plants, suitable for pot culture, rockwork, and borders. The foliage is very handsome, and, contrasted with the bright, highly-colored flowers, makes a charming border.

Mixed—Rose, pink, yellow, and white. Pkt., 10c

PAEONY

(Herbacea Chinensis)

An exceedingly handsome perennial, producing magnificent, large flowers, that bloom early in spring. They are as double and varied in color as the finest poppies, which they somewhat resemble. The flowers are formed on single stalks, that rise just above a mass of handsome foliage, and are very attractive. The seed should be sown early, and the bulbs transplanted the following spring, when they will bloom.

Choice Mixed Double—From a splendid collection Pkt., 25c



Nasturtium
TALL
MIXED COLORS

PAMPAS GRASS

(Gynerium Argenteum)

A noble ornamental grass, easily grown from seed, producing majestic plumes, that are imitable for winter decoration. When well dried, they must be taken by the stalk and thoroughly shaken to bring out their beautiful, plume-like appearance. Half-hardy perennial, ten feet high..... Pkt., 5c

PANSY

The pansy is one of the most popular of all annual flowers, and is justly held in the highest esteem. It furnishes a profusion of bright, showy flowers of a great variety of rich colors, shades, and markings, throughout the entire season, the flowers remaining perfect a long time. It should have the richest soil, abundant moisture, and a shaded locality. The following is a list of choice varieties:

Azure Blue	Pkt., 10c
Emperor William —Indigo; dark center.....	Pkt., 10c
King of the Blacks —Velvety black.....	Pkt., 10c
Mahogany Colored —One of the very best	Pkt., 10c
Odier —New French blotched.....	Pkt., 15c
Striped and Mottled Varieties —Mixed.....	Pkt., 10c
French Large Flowering —Mixed.....	Pkt., 10c
Lord Beaconsfield —Purple, shading to light blue. Large and fine.....	Pkt., 10c
Pure Yellow	Pkt., 10c
Snow Queen —Pure white.....	Pkt., 10c
Gold Margined —Handsome	Pkt., 10c
Purple Silver-Edged	Pkt., 10c

Trimardenu —The flowers of this variety are the largest of any pansy yet produced, and for variety and beauty of marking, brilliance of color, and stability, have no superior.....	Pkt., 10c
Bugnot's Large Stained Mixed —A very large, five-blotched race; plants vigorous, bearing flowers of immense size.....	Pkt., 25c
Fine Mixed	Pkt., 5c
Mammoth Package Fine Mixed Pansy	Pkt., 15c

**PASSION FLOWER**

(Passiflora)

A family of climbers, bearing a variety of interesting and beautiful flowers. Of tropical origin, it is peculiarly adapted to the warm valleys of the Pacific Coast and the Southern states. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

Coerulea —Handsome blue and white flowers	Pkt., 10c
Coerulea —Choice mixed	Pkt., 20c

PENTSTEMON

Beautiful, hardy perennial, herbaceous plants, with extremely brilliant blooms. A good bed of pentstemons once seen will not soon be forgotten. Their bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and are produced abundantly all summer. Varieties differ in growth from six inches to three feet.

Fine Mixed —All colors. Very showy.....	Pkt., 10c
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PERILLA

(Nankinensis)

Ornamental foliage plant, for edging and ribbon bedding; very easily cultivated. Color blackish purple. Very striking when planted with Centaureas and other silvery and light ornamental foliage plants. Hardy annual; height ten to eighteen inches.

Best Mixed	Pkt., 5c
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PETUNIA

Too much can not be said in praise of the petunia as a bedding plant. Our clear, bright

**Petunia**

summers seem to bring out its best qualities. During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single. Hardy annual, varying in height from nine to eighteen inches.

Double Mixed —Choice hybrids, best all colors	Pkt., 20c
Large Flowering Fringed —Mixed	Pkt., 15c
Mirabunda Hybrida —Beautifully veined. Very fine	Pkt., 15c
Tintus Aurea —Flowers having yellow throats; showy	Pkt., 15c
Blotched and Striped	Pkt., 15c
Grandiflora —Best mixed. Large flowering. Many colors and varieties	Pkt., 10c
Pure White	Pkt., 5c
Fine Mixed —In great variety	Pkt., 5c

PHLOX DRUMMONDII**Phlox****PINK**

(Dianthus)

The dianthus family embraces some of the finest of all flowering plants. The blooms are of the richest and most pleasing colors, and nothing can surpass the exquisite fragrance of some varieties. They are hardy, and become perennial in warm climates and when protected. New seed should be sown every year or two. Old plants fail rapidly; young ones produce much the finest flowers, and the greatest number. One foot high.

Double China Mixed	Pkt., 5c
Double White	Pkt., 10c
Double Diadem —Finest mixed. All colors	Pkt., 5c
Double Imperial —Fine mixed	Pkt., 5c
Double Japan —Beautiful fringed varieties. Mixed	Pkt., 5c

**Double Pink****POPPY**

(Papaver)

The poppy is well known and really a magnificent flower; borne separately, on tall stalks; both double and single, and of many bright colors. They are hardy annuals, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. By lancing the flower stalks of the Double Carnation variety, when in bloom, opium is obtained. Ten to twenty inches high.

Umbrosum—Rich vermilion, with a glossy black spot on each petal. Single

Pkt., 5c

The Shirley—A strain of marvelous beauty, with colors ranging from pure white to rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson; some are edged with white. The petals have a glossy, silk-like texture

Pkt., 5c

Double Scarlet—Carnation flowered

Pkt., 5c

Double White—Carnation flowered

Pkt., 5c

Double Mixed—In great variety. Very choice

Pkt., 5c

PORTRULACA

The brightest of all flowers for bedding purposes. In bloom from early summer until killed by frosts. The single varieties are even more handsome than the double, and a paper of Grandiflora Single Mixed will produce a bed of unrivaled beauty. Thrives best in a sunny exposure and a light, sandy soil. Annual, of easy cultivation, ten to twelve inches high.

Single Mixed

Pkt., 5c

Double Mixed

Pkt., 10c

PRIMROSE, EVENING

(Oenothera)

The Oenothera, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only during the evening and early in the morning. The flowers, which are from three to four inches across, attract much attention, on account of their size, beauty, and rapidity with which they open. They are constant and prolific bloomers. The following are the best perennial varieties:

Lamarkiana — Height four feet, with gorgeous yellow flowers three to four feet across

Pkt., 5c

A. culis Alba—Dwarf, producing large, beautiful, pearl-white flowers. Hardy perennial, prostrate habit, six inches high.

Pkt., 5c

**Primula****PRIMULA SINENSIS**

(Chinese Primrose)

Well-known greenhouse and conservatory winter-blooming plants. Nothing can surpass

them for pot and indoor blooming plants. Their various forms and blending of colors are exceedingly pleasing and effective. They thrive best in a sandy loam and leaf mold. Tender perennial.

Fimbriata —Choice fringed varieties, mixed	Pkt., 25c
Alba —Pure white	Pkt., 25c
Fern-Leaved Choice Mixed	Pkt., 25c
Extra Mixed —In great variety.....	Pkt., 25c

PYRETHRUM

Useful bedding plants, and some of the new and improved varieties are among the best edging and border plants in cultivation. They produce handsome flowers, and the foliage of some varieties contrasts with charming effects with the amaranthus, centaureas, and other ornamental foliage plants. Hardy perennials, of easy cultivation.

Roseum —Dried flowers of this variety, pulverized, form Persian insect powder	Pkt., 10c
Choice Mixed	Pkt., 10c

PYRETHRUM AUREUM—See Golden Feather.

QUAKING GRASS—See Briza.

RHODANTHE

A dwarf everlasting flower, of great merit. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil and a warm, sheltered situation. Cut as soon as fully blown, and dry in the shade. Half-hardy annual.

Extra Mixed —All colors	Pkt., 5c
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RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Pretty, ornamental annuals, bearing richly-colored, funnel-shaped flowers. Marbled, yellow-

**Salpiglossis**

low, crimson, scarlet, purple, and blue. A handsome, desirable plant of easy cultivation, deserving more general attention.

Finest Mixed	Pkt., 5c
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SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)
Very ornamental plants. Flowers borne in spikes of fiery red, crimson, and blue, continuing in bloom until late in fall.

Salvia Splendens —Bright scarlet	Pkt., 10c
Salvia Patens —Pure blue	Pkt., 10c
Salvia Mixed	Pkt., 10c

SAPONARIA

Dwarf, compact-growing annuals, producing masses of small pink and white flowers. Fine for bedding.

Mixed	Pkt., 5c
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SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride)
Handsome flowers, of delicious fragrance, borne on long, branching stalks, that have but little foliage. The flowers resemble in appearance some varieties of dahlias, and are very symmetrical. Colors vary from white to purple and scarlet. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

Finest Double Mixed Dwarf —All colors.	Pkt., 5c
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SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

**Scabiosa****SCHIZANTHUS**

Elegant, free-flowering, garden and greenhouse plant. Half-hardy annual and free bloomer, of branching habit. Very fine.

Fine Mixed Varieties —Of all colors	Pkt., 5c
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SENSITIVE PLANT

(Mimosa)

A peculiar plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, interesting on account of the irritability of its leaves and stalks, which will, on being touched or shaken, close and droop as if dead. Tender annual

Pkt., 5c

SILENE—See Catchfly.

SMILAX

The most useful and beautiful of all climbing plants for florists. Its graceful form and elegant foliage are admired by all. It can be trained from pots or hanging baskets around windows and over ceilings, with charming effect. Useful for cut flowers and vases. It may be made to climb or droop, as desired. Tender perennial.

Pkt., 5c

**Smilax****Snapdragon**

SNAPDRAGON

(Antirrhinum)

One of the most useful and showy of border plants. Of almost every color, and striped as beautifully as carnations. They have recently been much improved, and are now really magnificent. The flowers are singular in form, and, when taken between the thumb and finger, and alternately pressed and released, will open and close with a snapping motion, from which they take their name. Hardy perennials of easy cultivation.

Tall Varieties Mixed..... Pkt., 5c

Dwarf Varieties Mixed..... Pkt., 5c



Sweet Peas

SOLANUM

An interesting, ornamental greenhouse and garden shrub, having beautiful glossy leaves and handsome, scarlet fruit; very attractive and showy. Half-hardy perennial.

Capsicastrum—Jerusalem Cherry, or miniature orange tree. Covered with small, scarlet fruit..... Pkt., 10c
Fine Mixed Pkt., 15c

STOCKS

The stock, known by some as Gilliflower, has in recent years been so greatly improved as to be considered almost indispensable for bedding and edgings. Its varied and brilliant colors, profusion of blooms, and delicious fragrance render it a popular favorite. Some of the co-

lossal varieties, which are included in the large flowering finest mixed, are truly magnificent. Hardy annuals, except where noted.

Double German Ten-Weeks—Mixed..... Pkt., 5c

Double Ten-Weeks—Pure white..... Pkt., 10c

Emperor or Perpetual—Beautiful colors. Mixed perennial Pkt., 15c

Brompton—Mixed, all colors..... Pkt., 15c

SUNFLOWER

(Helianthus)

A well-known plant, adapted, by its stately growth, for a background to the lawn or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also known as an absorber of miasma, in damp or ill-drained situations. The flowers, especially of the double varieties, are really quite attractive.

Double Orange—Californicus Pkt., 5c

Globosus Fistulosus—Large, deep yellow. Very double Pkt., 10c

Mammoth Russian—Largest single variety. (See also Vegetable List)..... Pkt., 5c

SWEET PEAS

Our list is comprised of the seventy-five best varieties.

The almost endless number of distinct varieties make the sweet pea one of the most popular and interesting flowers cultivated. It is one of the best climbing annuals; very free flowering, with an almost endless variety of shades and markings. The flowers are produced in great abundance for a long period.

CULTURE.—Plant the seed in rich, mellow soil, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, furnish support for the vines to run upon. Cut the flowers freely, for, if the seed-pods are allowed to form, the plants will soon stop flowering.

(Sweet Peas—Continued)

WHITE

Blanche Burpee—One of the best pure white varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Emily Henderson—The best white in cultivation; the flowers are of the largest size and pure white. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Mrs. Sankey—Although this is classed as a pure white, in some lights it shows a tinge of warm shell pink which is very delicate and beautiful.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Queen of England—One of the best of the pure whites.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

VERY LIGHT PINK, ALMOST WHITE

Lemon Queen—Standards very light pink and light straw, blended and shaded on white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Modesty—White, tinted with pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Ramona—Blush and white striped, of good size and form.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Sensation—Large flowers, light buff, blush, and white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

LIGHT PINK AND PRIMROSE

Coquette—Standard, mauve and fawn, blended on primrose; wings, primrose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Lottie Hutchins—Primrose, striped with pink. Very beautiful.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Stella Morse—Buff, with tint of pink, showing a little deeper at the edges; standard and wings the same.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

PALE YELLOW OR PRIMROSE

Mrs. Eckford—White, shaded with primrose; delicate and rich.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Queen Victoria—Light primrose yellow; very hardy and of good substance.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

SHADES OF PINK

Blushing Beauty—Light pink, with a suggestion of mauve.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Katherine Tracy—Soft, brilliant pink in color; a free bloomer; very vigorous and hardy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Mrs. Gladstone—Large, beautiful flowers; standards, delicate soft pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Prima Donna—Very large, perfect flowers, of a brilliant yet soft shade of pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Princess Beatrice—Standard, light pink, shaded with buff. Wings, bright rose pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Royal Robe—Bright, rose-pink flowers; very large, hooded form.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Venus—A soft, salmon-buff self-color; of large size and hooded form. While a vigorous grower, it is graceful, delicate, and decidedly attractive.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

ROSE AND PINK

Apple Blossom—Standard crimson pink. Wings white, tinged and shaded with pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Blanche Ferry, Extra Early—The earliest sweet pea in cultivation; the large pink and white flowers are very showy; the plant is vigorous and an exceedingly free bloomer.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Crown Jewel—Violet rose and primrose. A very beautiful sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Eliza Eckford—Large Flower. Rosy pink over white ground. Exceedingly delicate.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Emily Lynch—Rose pink and primrose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Isla Eckford—Delicate creamy-white and rosy-pink flowers; of beautiful form.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Lovely—Large, beautiful flowers. A delicate shade of pink.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Royal Rose—Standard, deep rose pink; wings a lighter shade of the same color. One of the largest and best of the pink sorts.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

ORANGE AND PINK

Aurora—Striped and flaked with delicate, orange-salmon pink over white ground. Very brilliant and beautiful.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Lady Mary Curry—Crimson orange pink, very distinct and beautiful.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Lady Penzance—Orange pink, showing veins of orange rose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—White, striped with bright rose carmine. Very distinct and striking.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Orange Prince—Standards, pink, suffused with orange; wings, bright lake pink. Very distinct in color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Oridental—Deep orange pink, of good substance, very large and finely formed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

LAVENDER AND MAUVE

Butterfly—White, tinted with lilac; very delicate and beautiful.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Captain Clark—Standard, white, shaded lightly with crimson. Wings, white, shaded with lavender

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Captivation—Standard, magenta. Wings, same, with a suggestion of purple; almost self-colored. This is a distinct shade in sweet peas.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Countess of Radnor—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Dorothy Tenant—Rose purple, self-colored. Large size, very distinct and beautiful.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Emily Eckford—Rose purple, suffused with blue.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Gray Friar—Heliotrope, marbled on white. Large size, hooded form.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Juanita—Large, beautiful flowers. Pure white, striped with a delicate shade of lavender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Lady Nina Balfour—Standard mauve, wings lavender. Large and finely formed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Lottie Eckford—Standard, a delicate shade of magenta blue; wings, shaded lavender, deepening into violet at edge.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Maid of Honor—Standard white, shaded with lilac. Wings, white, shaded with lavender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

BRIGHT RED

America—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes, and dots of bright carmine. Very brilliant.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Cardinal—Deep, rich, carmine-red flowers, of robust habit, and one of the brightest reds in cultivation.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Firefly—An intense crimson scarlet, of large, open, and expanded form. One of the best bright reds yet offered, and its fiery coloring makes it a most desirable bouquet variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Igneia—Bright red. Practically self-colored, though wings are more crimson in well-matured blossoms.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Sweet Peas. Bright Red—Continued)

Mars—Bright red, self-colored. Rather above medium size. Hooded form.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Salopian—Flowers are of grand size and well-expanded form. Standards quite broad, of good substance, slightly pointed, with the upper edges well recurved. Coloring is a vivid red. The wings are large, slightly recurved, deep red, tinged with rose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Sunproof—Color intense fiery red; one of the richest-colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are faultless in form and of exceptionally good substance.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

SCARLET AND CRIMSON

Fashion—Rose-magenta, self-colored. A distinct shade.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Gaiety—Light magenta rose striped on white. The color turns pure magenta with age.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Her Majesty—Bright rose crimson. Large size, hooded form. Very vigorous.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Miss Hunt—Standard, scarlet crimson. Wings, crimson pink, showing veins of deeper crimson.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Ovid—Bright rose crimson.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Prince Edward of York—Bright scarlet and crimson.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Queen of the Isles—White ground, distinctly striped and splashed with carmine and bright scarlet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Red and White Striped—Large flowers of good substance.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Splendor—A large, finely-shaped flower; color coppery crimson suffused with rose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

BLUE AND PURPLE

Black—Standards, deep maroon; wings, deep blue, medium size; good substance, black seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Boreatton—Dark maroon, self-colored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Captain of the Blues—One of the largest of the blue-flowered sorts. Standards, bright purple blue; wings, a little lighter shade of blue.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Duke of Clarence—Very deep rosy claret. One of the largest flowering varieties, and the very best of the dark colors.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Indigo King—A large, fine-shaped flower, and one of the darkest, deep maroon standards and indigo-blue wings.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Monarch—Standard dark violet and purple. wings violet. A very dark variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Navy Blue—Very large and of fine form. An exceedingly rich deep blue.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Princess of Wales—Standard purple, wings blue, both striped on white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Senator—Standard maroon and violet, wings violet and indigo, both striped on white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Shahzada—Beautiful rich flowers. Standards, deep maroon; wings, indigo blue.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Stanley—A beautiful, self-colored flower of deep maroon.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Waverly—Pure purple.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Eckford's Hybrids Mixed—This mixture is made up of Eckford's large flowering sorts.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

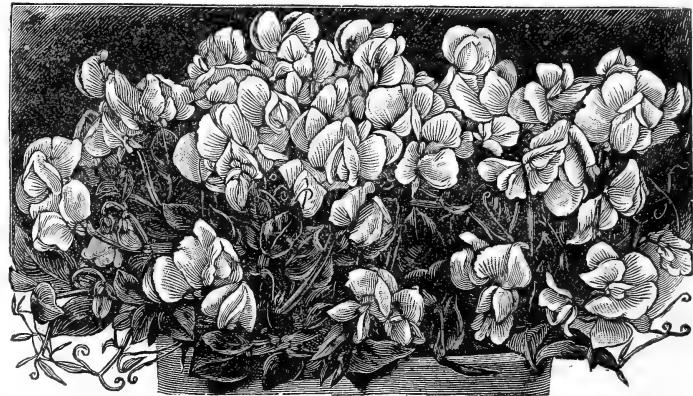
Choice Mixed—A fine mixture of the best varieties new and old.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c

Mammoth Package Mixed Sweet Peas—Many of the new sorts are in this mixture. The colors are rightly proportioned to give the most brilliant show possible in the garden....
Pkt., 10c

SPECIAL NOTICE—One package each of our 75 named varieties of sweet peas, amounting to \$3.75, mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of.....\$2.50

Any 50 varieties, amounting to \$2.50, post-paid, to any address.....1.75

DWARF SWEET PEAS

Pink Cupid—Plants very dwarf, and much more vigorous than White Cupid. The flowers are of the same color as those of Blanche Ferry, and somewhat larger.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c

White Cupid—A genuine dwarf; plant only a few inches high; bloom of good form and substance, and pure white. Originated in California. Seeds white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM
(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

A well-known, remarkably free-flowering plant, of brilliant colors, ranging from snow white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a very delicate and refreshing fragrance. New plants should be raised from seed every year or two, as the old ones deteriorate. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. They spread rapidly, and the roots can be divided. Hardy perennial.

Pure White	Pkt., 5c
Dark Crimson	Pkt., 5c
Single Mixed—Very beautiful.....	Pkt., 5c
Double Mixed	Pkt., 10c

TAGETES—See Marigold.

TASSEL FLOWER—See Cacalia.

TREE CYPRESS—See Ipomopsis.

TRIFOLIUM—See Clover, Sweet Scented.

TROPOEOLUM—See Nasturtium.

VERBENA

No plant surpasses the verbena as a bedding plant under our bright California sun. The colors are rich and distinct. A packet of our new hybrid seed will produce flowers of every shade and color known to the verbena. They spread rapidly and can be divided, and will set readily. Half-hardy perennial trailer.

White Niveni—Sweet scented..... Pkt., 5c

Scarlet Defiance—Very brilliant..... Pkt., 10c

Montana—Hardy variety, producing brilliant rose and lilac flowers..... Pkt., 5c

Fine Mixed—Brilliant colors..... Pkt., 5c

Hybrida—Saved from one of the finest collections in the world..... Pkt., 15c

VIOLET

A species of extremely fragrant, early-blooming, low-growing plants, very useful for borders, rockwork, and bedding. They are exceedingly fragrant. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Thrive best in a cool, shady place. Hardy perennial of easy cultivation.

White—Large white blossoms ... Pkt., 10c

Purple Queen—Deep purple Pkt., 10c

Mauve Queen—Deep mauve blue..Pkt., 10c

The Czar—Fragrant, large, blue...Pkt., 10c

Sweet Scented—Blue and purple...Pkt., 10c

VIRGIN'S BOWER or SWEET VIRGIN'S BOWER—See Clematis.

VIRGINIA CREEPER or AMERICAN WOOD-BINE
(*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)

A hardy, ornamental, rapid-growing, perennial climber, bearing abundant and beautiful foliage, which in late autumn turns crimson and yellow. The flowers are small, but are followed by clusters of purplish-black berries, that remain on the vine a long time, and are handsome and attractive. Easily grown from seed. Pkt., 5c



Wall Flower

WALL FLOWER

(*Cheiranthus cheri*)

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, producing spikes of beautiful flowers. The petals are velvety, the color deep orange, shading to brown, rich and handsome. If taken in or protected, they will bloom all winter.

Finest Double Mixed.....	Pkt., 10c
Large Brown	Pkt., 5c
Single Mixed	Pkt., 5c

WHITLAVIA

An attractive, hardy annual, with beautiful, fine foliage, bearing profusely drooping clusters of bell-shaped flowers, mostly blue and white. Should have a shady place with abundant moisture.

Mixed	Pkt., 5c
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WISTARIA

(*Glycine Sinensis*)



Wistaria

Rapid-growing, hardy, perennial climber, bearing long, drooping clusters of porcelain-blue flowers in abundance. Thrives best in a light, loose soil and a southern exposure. Often grows fifteen feet in a season..... Pkt., 20c

XERANTHEMUM

A free-flowering class of everlasting; useful for winter bouquets. The colors are purple, yellow, and white. They should be gathered before they are fully opened, and dried in the shade. Thus treated, and carefully kept, they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annuals.

Double Mixed—Choice colors.....	Pkt., 10c
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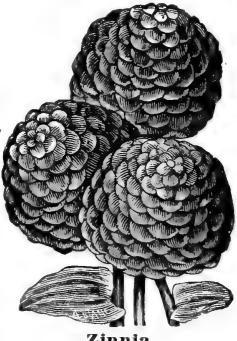
ZINNIA

A large-flowering, branching annual, in bloom the latter part of the season. The flowers are as double as dahlias, which they resemble, and of almost as great a variety of rich colors and shades. The flowers are beautifully rounded on top and very symmetrical. They can be dried, and will remain fresh in appearance and handsome for winter bouquets. Easily grown and transplanted, and remarkably showy for beds or as a low hedge. Half-hardy annuals.

Double White..Pkt., 5c

Deep Orange Yellow..... Pkt., 5c

Extra Double Mixed..... Pkt., 5c



Zinnia



R. P. J. POULTRY BOOKS

"SUCCESS WITH POULTRY" is a book of 96 pages, 9x12 inches in size, that contains, we believe, MORE and BETTER practical, reliable information on the subject of **POULTRY FOR PROFIT** than any other book published. Gives the cream of established facts. Written and compiled by the editor of the "Reliable Poultry Journal," who has given seven years of careful study to the poultry business. (See offer below.) **Price, \$1.00.**

"ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING" is most up-to-date and most practical work on this important subject. It is contributed to by the leading authorities of this country. It has 140 pages, each 12x9 inches, with over 100 illustrations, including eight full-page, copyrighted designs of modern brooder houses, laying houses, and incubator cellars. Complete instructions on the use and abuse of incubators. How to start right and go right in raising chickens by artificial means. **Price, 50c.**

"BARRED, WHITE, AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS"—This book consists of 80 pages, each 9x12 inches. It contains an elegant color plate of a pair of Barred Plymouth Rocks, shown in their natural colors, reproduced from an oil painting made by the world's greatest poultry artist, Franklaine L. Sewell. Among the contributors are the following: A. C. Hawkins, E. B. Thompson, Bradley Bros., Wm. Ellery Bright, C. H. Latham, F. W. Richardson, Theo. Hewes, F. W. Hitchcock, W. S. Russell, C. A. Emry, S. S. Noble, and others. **Price, 50c.**

"THE WYANDOTTES, Silver, Golden, White, Buff, and Partridge"—A new publication treating extensively upon this breed. The frontispiece is a handsome reproduction from Mr. Sewell's oil painting of "White Wyandottes to Date," representing the winning cockerel and pullet at Boston, in January, 1898. We have had made especially for this book full-page drawings of Silver, Golden, White, and Buff Wyandottes. Eighty pages, fully illustrated. **Price, 50c.**

"THE LEGHORNS, All Varieties"—This publication will delight fanciers of that widely bred and favorite fowl, the Leghorn. No breeder can afford to be without the information written by such judges as I. K. Felch, T. J. Marshall, H. S. Babcock, F. H. Shellabarger, Theo. Hewes, D. T. Heimlich, C. A. Emry, Chas. McClave, Ezra Cornell, W. S. Russell, F. B. Zimmer, Wm. Ellery Bright, and others. Twelve full-page illustrations, and many others. **Price, 50c.**

"EGGS AND EGG FARMS" is made up of contributions from experienced and successful breeders. It gives their methods of housing, breeding, rearing, and feeding fowls, with a

Any of the Above Mailed Free on Receipt of Price

Farmers, Poultrymen, and Orchardists All Need

DUNNE'S PREPARED SOLID SPRAYS

Strongly approved by the horticultural societies of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.

Spray No. 1.—Lime, sulphur, and salt, for San Jose scale, green aphid, and curl leaf of the peach. One pound dissolved in three gallons of water makes a strong winter spray. For summer use, dissolve one pound in eight gallons of water. **Price, 6c per lb.; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.**

Spray No. 2.—Lime, sulphur and blue vitriol, for woolly aphid, codlin moth, and fungus. This spray is a fine, all-round insecticide and fungicide, and is taking the place of the Bordeaux mixture, being cheaper and better. **Price, 6c per lb.; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.**

Poultry supplies, etc., offered in the following pages, when of \$10 or over in value, will be shipped f. o. b. San Francisco. Goods of less value (except where specified) will be sent by express at the purchaser's expense. When articles of less than \$10 in value are to be shipped by freight add 25 cents for cartage, or 15 cents per package for more than one package.

Remit by money order or draft on San Francisco, made payable to

E. J. BOWEN,
815 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

view to increasing egg production. The lengthy chapters on Pedigree Breeding will be invaluable to breeders of exhibition or utility fowls. An 80-page book, fully illustrated. **Price, 50c.**

"DUCKS AND GEESE" tells how the most successful breeders of the day manage their enormous flocks, and derive handsome profits; gives detailed instructions for breeding, rearing, and feeding, and presents the best and most reliable information relating to details of management and profits of ducks and geese. It is fully illustrated with up-to-date cuts of the big farms and their stock. **Price, 50c.**

"TURKEYS, Their Care and Management"—The most complete book written upon turkey culture. It treats of every branch of the subject. Among the prominent breeders who have spent time and effort in preparing articles for this book are Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Singleton, S. B. Johnson, J. F. Crangle, W. J. Bell, B. F. Ulrey, B. F. Hislop, W. A. Moon, Ed Isley, J. A. Leland, and S. T. Jones. The colored reproduction of an oil painting by Sewell, aided by numerous half-tones, makes this the best turkey book published. **Price, 50c.**

"POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES"—Consists of 32 large pages, 9x12 inches, and contains the latest designs of practical poultry buildings for the city lot, the village acre, and the farm; also complete and convenient houses for the fancier and plans for building extensive poultry farms. **Price, 25c.**

"THE BANTAM FOWL"—The first complete and fully illustrated Bantam book published in this country. The editor, T. F. McGrew, judge and breeder, spent months collecting and writing the matter, and over sixty copyrighted illustrations were made expressly for this book. Every person interested in Bantams, as pets or for profit, will want a copy. **Price, 50c.**

"RELIABLE POULTRY REMEDIES"—Consists of 64 pages, each 5x6 inches; points out the causes, describes the symptoms, and gives tried remedies for roup, colds, cholera, canker, indigestion, constipation, dysentery, congestion of liver, gapes, chicken-pox, black rot, crop-bound, scaly legs, bumble-foot, and other diseases of fowls. Contains full instructions on care of poultry to prevent diseases. **Price, 25c.**

"INCUBATION AND ITS NATURAL LAWS," by Charles A. Cyphers. Mr. Cyphers has devoted the best years of his life to the study of artificial incubating and brooding, and this book is conceded to be the best treatise given to the public on this subject to date. It is both scientific and practical. **Price, 50c.**

POULTRY SUPPLIES



ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN POULTRY KEEPING WILL
FIND MANY THINGS OF GREAT VALUE TO
THEM IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES



TIT were not the fact it would seem incredible that even now the increasing populations of the Pacific Coast are largely dependent upon the Middle and Eastern states for their supply of poultry and eggs, but such is the cold, hard fact. With all our advantages of climate, it is an absurdity, and an anomalous reflection upon Pacific Coast enterprise, that we should in this twentieth century be paying freight charges on eggs and poultry raised for our tables in the severe climates beyond the Rockies. But the people of the Pacific Coast are at last awakening to the importance of the poultry industry. This means a demand for incubators, the old hen process being too slow to meet the demands of the general eagerness to make up for lost time. Of the makes of incubators there is no end, and to choose the best from among them all is a point of the utmost importance. Before deciding in favor of any one kind of incubator we examined the merits of many competing machines with the utmost care. The result was a decision in favor of the Cyphers as the most scientifically designed, the most carefully constructed, and in all respects the best and simplest incubator on the market. Having made this decision, our shipment of four car-loads of Cyphers incubators and brooders two years ago was only a starter in this branch of business. We disposed of the original shipment long ago, and several successive shipments have followed since. Now that the Pacific Coast prices of the Cyphers incubators and brooders are practically reduced to the level of the Eastern factory prices, the demand for these goods must be greater than ever.

THE CYPHERS NON-MOISTURE INCUBATORS

The Cyphers incubators, for which we are authorized agents, are **FULLY GUARANTEED** by the manufacturers, as follows:—

First—To require no supplied moisture.
Second—To be self-ventilating.
Third—To be self-regulating.
Fourth—To operate with less oil and at less expense than any other make of incubator.

Fifth—To be fire-proof, having the best, the safest, and the most costly built heater attached to any incubator.

Sixth—To be the easiest to operate and control, requiring less labor and attention than any other make of incubator.

Seventh—To produce larger and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator on the market.

Eighth—Also that, where they are run with any incubator of a different make, they shall in three or more hatches bring out a larger percentage of the fertile eggs in good, healthy chicks or ducklings than does their competitor.

If you are in search of the latest-patented, most durably-built, and best practical incubator, one that will hatch the largest number of the strongest and healthiest chicks or ducklings, the Cyphers is that machine.

Who invented them?—The now famous Cyphers incubators, which were patented in 1894, first placed on the market during the season of 1896-97, and now extensively used on the largest poultry plants in America, were invented by Charles A. Cyphers, also inventor of the Mammoth 20,000-Egg Cyphers Incubator located on the duck farm of Wm. H. Truslow, at Stroudsburg, Pa. Mr. Cyphers has devoted the best years of his life to the study of artificial incubating and brooding, the results being a book on the subject entitled "Incubation and Its Natural Laws" (conceded to be the best scientific and practical treatise given to the public on this subject to date), the construction of the mammoth 20,000-egg Cyphers incubator at

Stroudsburg, and the invention of the 60-egg, 120-egg, 220-egg, and 360-egg Cyphers incubators and the 3-compartment Cyphers brooders.

THE "DIFFUSIVE PRINCIPLE": Mr. Cyphers is the discoverer and patentee of the "diffusive principle" in artificial incubation, a highly-important matter, for it was by means of this discovery that he was enabled to render his greatest service to practical, successful incubation by artificial means, by solving "the moisture problem." Untold thousands of chicks were being reported "dead in the shell," and the moisture question was the rock on which the hopes of hundreds, yes, thousands, of poultry raisers were being wrecked. The Cyphers method and the Cyphers incubators SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by introducing the diffusive principle and a self-ventilating system, which does away absolutely with supplied moisture, retaining in the machine the moisture contained in the eggs, which is ample for all purposes.

THE RESULT IS AN INCUBATOR THAT IS POSITIVELY SELF-REGULATING, SELF-VENTILATING, AND WHICH REQUIRES NO SUPPLIED MOISTURE. Here we have, therefore, the simplest possible incubator, one that is practically perfect in its ease of operation, as all that is required of the attendant is the filling of the lamp and turning of the eggs. To-day the Cyphers incubator, a practical embodiment of the CYPHERS METHOD, stands without an equal. Used by the largest and most successful poultry plants in this country, and by upwards of 15,000 small poultry raisers, it is pronounced by them to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

NON-MOISTURE INCUBATORS: The Cyphers is the original and only genuine non-moisture incubator. All other so-called "no-moisture" machines are either imitations or, worse still, merely claim to require no supplied moisture, in order that those who manufacture them may reap some of the benefits arising from Mr. Cyphers' great discovery and invention. The Cyphers incubators are to-day the only machines

that are or can be lawfully equipped with the Cyphers patent felt diaphragms, thus employing the diffusive system of ventilation, which does away entirely with supplied moisture.

Several manufacturers of incubators have been forced to adopt various substitutes for Mr. Cyphers' invention, while still others have not altered their old-style machines in any material point, but now boldly claim that they require no moisture pans, wet sponges, or supplied moisture in any form, thus defrauding the public, in order to sell their old-style, out-of-date incubators to persons not well informed. FOR POSITIVE AND ABUNDANT PROOF that the Cyphers is the original and only genuine non-moisture incubator, and that, by solving "the moisture problem," Mr. Cyphers did artificial incubation and the poultry industry of America a very great service, read the hundreds of testimonials in Cyphers Company's Complete Catalogue for 1903.

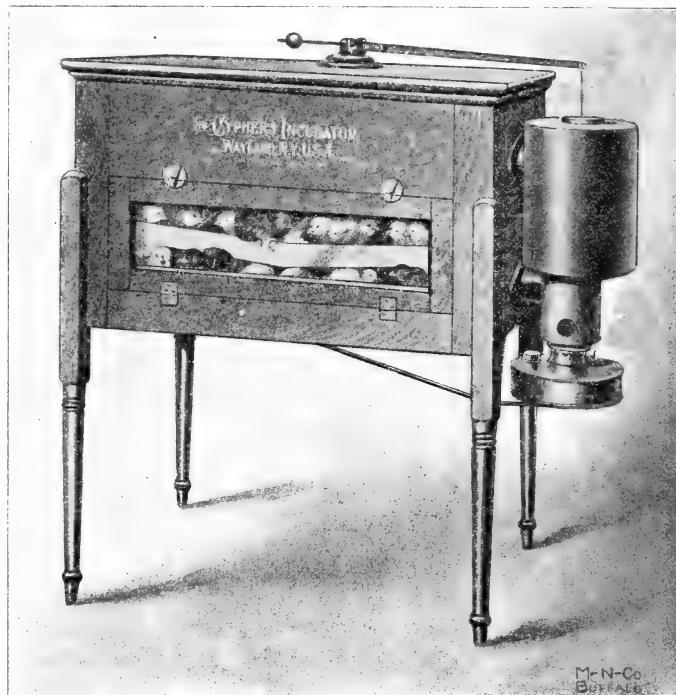
BUILT FOR BUSINESS.
The Cyphers incubators and brooders are built for business. That is the idea. There is nothing fancy, nothing foolish, about them. They are not parlor ornaments. That is not what incubators are wanted for. Men and women of experience in the poultry business understand that it is at best a particular matter to hatch and raise large numbers of strong, healthy chicks by artificial means. Mr. Cyphers and the Cyphers Incubator Company fully realize this, and therefore they turn out the best goods they know how to produce, at the same time not wasting a cent on fancy trimmings, but striving to manufacture incubators and brooders that are exactly adapted to the work. Every Cyphers incubator or brooder is built in a workmanlike manner, out of the best materials on the market, and is sightly in appearance. While there is nothing fancy about them, no critic can place his hand anywhere on a Cyphers incubator or brooder and truthfully say, "This is inadequate; this is too cheap." In other words, every cent is spent on the Cyphers goods THAT IS NECESSARY, but not a penny more. The result is that the Cyphers, capacity, quality of material, and workmanship considered, are sold at reasonable prices, and the purchaser gets full value, GETS WHAT HE WANTS,—a practical incubator, and one that will last a lifetime with reasonable care.

PACIFIC COAST PRICES OF CYPHERS INCUBATORS

No. 0—60 Hen Eggs.....	48 Duck Eggs.....
No. 1—120 Hen Eggs.....	100 Duck Eggs.....
No. 2—220 Hen Eggs.....	190 Duck Eggs.....
No. 3—360 Hen Eggs.....	290 Duck Eggs.....
No. 3—Double decker.....	720 Egg Size.....

NOTE—The capacity of these incubators is underrated; the different sizes hold consider-

ONE STYLE ONLY: The Cyphers incubators and brooders are manufactured in one style only, viz., THE BEST. The Cyphers Company has no "second best." The best incubator that can be made is what the sensible poultryman wants, and nothing less than this. An extra \$5.00 or



120-Egg Cyphers Incubator

\$10 put into the "best incubator" will earn itself the first hatch, and the difference in every hatch thereafter will be clear profit, as between a poor incubator and the best that an up-to-date company can manufacture. Purchasers of incubators should reflect on these facts, and be governed accordingly. The poultry business is not boy's play. For earnest people it is the means to a livelihood. There is money in poultry for sensible people, for men and women who are governed by reason. For those who unfortunately follow cheap prices there is little hope in the poultry business. Cheap prices invariably mean cheap goods.

Price, \$16 00..	Actual Weight Crated, 85 pounds
Price, 22 50..	Actual Weight Crated, 155 pounds
Price, 30 00..	Actual Weight Crated, 205 pounds
Price, 38 00..	Actual Weight Crated, 255 pounds
Price, 76 00..	Actual Weight Crated, 520 pounds

ably more than they are listed, especially the larger sizes.

them under the kitchen stove and covered them with a blanket. It is needless to add that she did not raise any of them. Another one said: "I don't see what there is about your brooders that makes them cost so much. I will go home and make one." After a couple of days' work he figured up that he had spent for lumber, lamps, metal parts, etc., the price of the brooder, and then did not have it painted. And, furthermore, he said he would have to remodel it, as he did not get the ventilators in right. This is the case of about ninety out of a hundred. There is no use trying to make a brooder at home for less money than the manufacturer can sell them for. After paying for the metal parts, thermometer, felt, pipes, hinges, nails, glass,

BROODERS

Home-Made Ones—Cheap Ones

Very few people try to make their own incubators, but a great many try to make brooders, which is the cause of so many failures. There are also a lot of cheap brooders, put on the market by different firms, that are as bad, if not worse, than many home-made ones. Some people have an idea that most any kind of a place is good enough to put chicks in after they are hatched. One customer said to us when she bought her incubator, "Oh, no, I don't want a brooder," and, when the chicks hatched, she put

paint, etc., say nothing of the lumber, you can not save any money, and, after all your trouble, you have not got a brooder like the Cyphers.

Cheap Brooders for \$3.00 to \$5.00 (?)

These brooders catch another class of buyers, the people who want to be economical and

not spend too much money until they see if it pays. Remember, true economy lies in buying the best; and the best incubators or best brooders are the only ones to buy; if you can not afford to buy the best, let the old hen hatch and raise the chicks. Buying cheap goods in this line is the first step towards failure.

CYPHERS STYLE A THREE-COMPARTMENT BROODER

Next to its incubator, the Cyphers Company especially prides itself on the three-compartment outdoor brooder which it manufactures. We unhesitatingly pronounce this to be the best brooding device on the market, for EITHER INDOOR OR OUTDOOR USE, regardless of price, and it will be noted that all of the Cyphers brooders (the company manufactures one grade only, but four sizes) are sold at very reasonable figures.

LET US ENUMERATE SEPARATELY THE SPECIAL MERITS OF THIS BROODER.

First: It is the largest single-flock brooder ever placed on the market.

Second: It is rain-proof and storm-proof, having a heavy, tin-covered roof over both the chick chamber and the feeding compartment or run.

Third: It is fire-proof, a Cyphers safety brooder stove being used instead of a lamp, and the entire lower floor of the chick chamber being protected underneath by a solid sheet of galvanized iron, with an air space between it and the wooden floor.

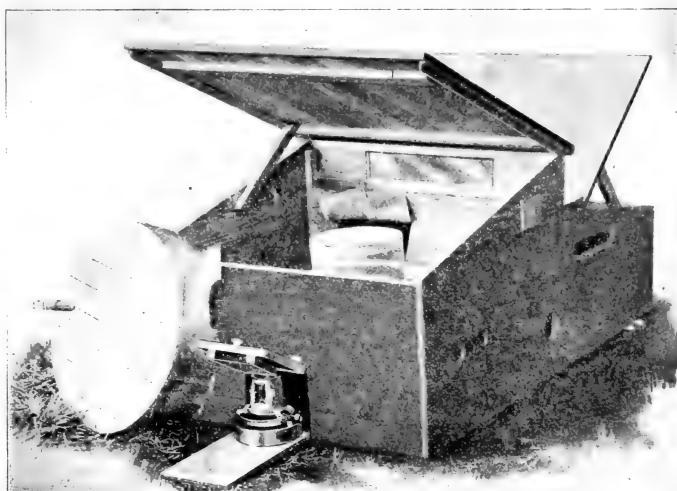
Fourth: A brass cold-water pan is used on the Cyphers safety brooder stove, located between the flame and the oil bowl. Cold water placed in this pan keeps the wick from charring and the flame from smoking, thus rendering the stove and brooder perfectly safe, also insuring a uniform heat.

Fifth: The fumes from the brooder stove can not pass into the chick chamber (into either apartment), but are carried out at the sides of the brooder by an ingenious and infallible device.

Sixth: The surplus brooder stove heat preserves all the lower woodwork of the brooder by warming and drying the soil underneath the

Seventh: The brooder stove is easy of access, being aboveground, and the sliding board not only brings it quickly within reach, but replaces it in exactly the right location.

Eighth: When the temperature underneath the chick cover is at 90 to 95 degrees, we have a sur-



Cyphers Style A Outdoor Brooder, Rear View

rounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the front compartment the temperature will average about 70 degrees. The chicks, therefore, may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will. (See illustrations.)

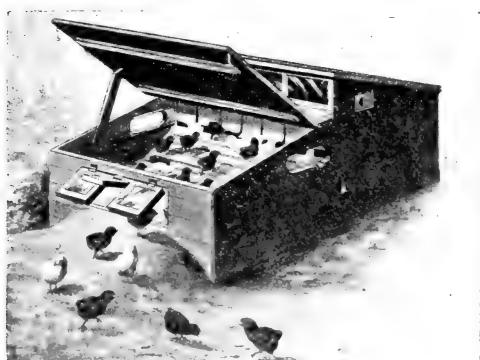
Ninth: The round chick guard prevents any crowding of the chicks, and also prevents their coming in contact with the circular heat dome, to their injury.

Tenth: In the night compartment of this brooder there are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning the way.

Eleventh: It is the most durable and the best-made brooder on the market, regardless of price. Both the chick chamber and front run may be reached through full-sized doors, and these doors or lids are covered with heavy tin, painted with two coats of mineral paint. We unhesitatingly recommend this brooder, both for outdoor and indoor use. It may be left out in rain-storms or wind-storms, and, with reasonable care, the chicks intrusted to it will be comfortable and do well. All chicks raised in brooders should be provided with outdoor runs, and be given necessary exercise, depending on the season and the weather. Many customers of the Cyphers Company have bought these unequalled outdoor brooders for use inside of poultry houses, brooder houses, etc., during midwinter, placing them out-of-doors, under trees or in the open, as soon as the early spring days came with their bright sunshine.

This is positively the best combined outdoor and indoor brooder in all particulars that the Cyphers Company knows how to build.

Capacity, 100 to 150 chicks; weight, 160 pounds.
Price, complete, \$15.



Style A, Front View

brooder, thus making the brooder not only safer and more comfortable for the chicks, but also more lasting.

THE CYPHERS 50-CHICK INDOOR AND OUTDOOR BROODERS

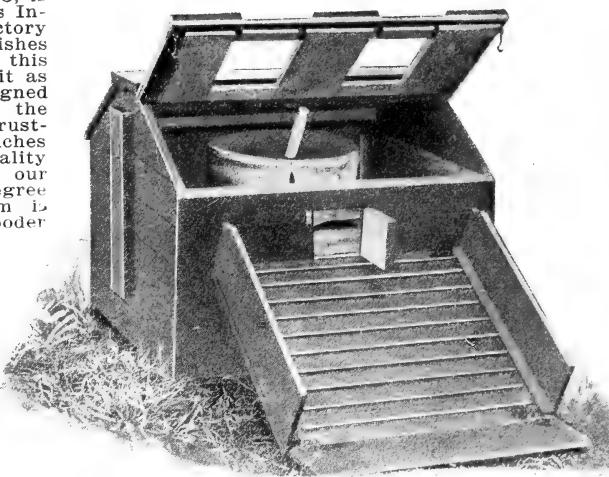
The Cyphers Indoor Brooder, Style O, is meant to go with the 60-egg Cyphers Incubator, and they make a satisfactory little outfit. For the fancier, who wishes to begin to hatch early in the season, this little machine is ideal. To go with it as a side partner, Mr. Cyphers designed the Style O Indoor Brooder and the Style O Outdoor Brooder. These trustworthy little brooders, each thirty inches square, are identical in principle, quality of material, and workmanship with our larger brooders, and give the same degree of satisfaction. With each of them is furnished a Cyphers Safety Brooder Stove, the galvanized iron heater and discharge pipes, the round chick guard (avoiding all danger of crowding), the circular hover with woolen curtains or fringe, and a high-grade mounted thermometer.

STYLE O INDOOR BROODER

The Style O Indoor Brooder is for use in a poultry-house, a room in a dwelling, or any other apartment suitable for little chicks, depending on the season of the year and the state of the weather.

STYLE O OUTDOOR BROODER

The Style O Outdoor Brooder is meant for outdoor use during spring and summer, either under some sort of rude shelter or a tree, which will furnish shade. These little brooders are meant to hold fifty chicks, or less, their capacity being rated according to the number of newly-hatched chicks they will accommodate. As the chicks grow older, their number must necessarily be reduced. By the time they are eight weeks old,



Cyphers Style O Outdoor Brooder

they can be removed to other quarters, and should do well without artificial heat. Seventy-five newly-hatched chicks can be placed in either of these brooders, but we do not advise leaving so many in them during more than a few days.

PRICES

Style O Indoor.....	\$10 50
Style O Outdoor.....	11 50
Capacity, 50 chicks.	

ADVANTAGE OF BUYING OF US

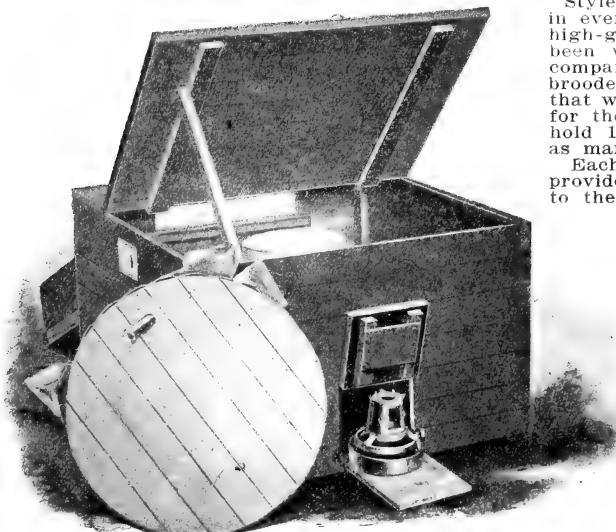
First—We sell to you for less money than you can buy direct from the factory.

Second—By carrying a full stock of Cyphers incubators and brooders, as well as other poultry supplies, we save you valuable time, which means a saving to you of from four to five weeks, to say nothing of the danger of loss of small shipments from the East.

Third—if you buy of us, we are right here to stand back of our guarantee, to correct any error, or to replace any broken parts, if anything should happen. We are selling the Standard Hatching Machine of to-day; simple and easy to operate, and fully guaranteed.

All told, it is plainly to your interest to place your orders with us.

THE CYPHERS INDOOR BROODER, STYLE B



Rear View Cyphers Indoor Brooder, Style B

Style B is 36 inches square, and first class in every respect. It is durably built out of high-grade materials, yet money has not been wasted on it in any particular. The company's aim has been to produce in this brooder one that would do the work, one that would be fireproof, and also a safe home for the chicks both day and night. It will hold 150 newly-hatched chicks, but 100 are as many as we recommend.

Each of the brooders above described is provided with a runway that reaches down to the ground, but which is hinged to the brooder, and should not be let all the way down until the chicks get used to running in and out of the brooder. Six-inch sides are built on each runway, with a drop-piece of the same width hinged to the front. When the chicks are first let out, this runway is held in position on a level with the floor of the brooder by a leg that is provided for this purpose, and the chicks can not reach the ground, but may thus be given exercise and fresh air, with safety and convenience. This is one of the several clever and valuable ideas to be found in the Cyphers incubators and brooders, resulting from actual experience.

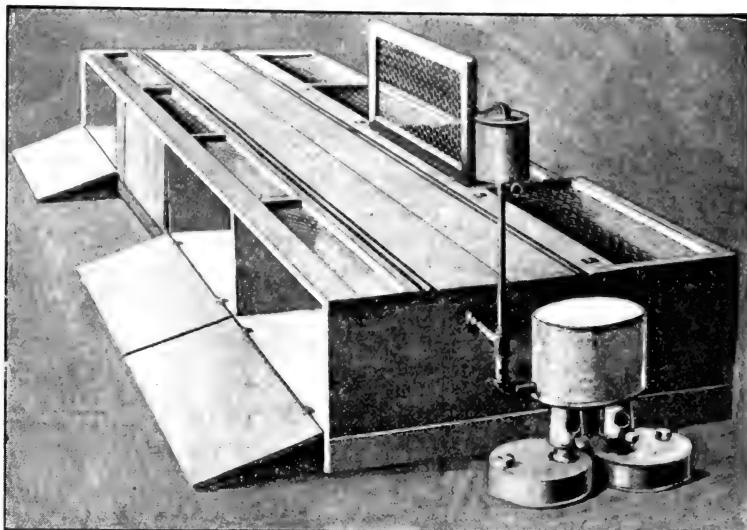
Price, \$12.50.

THE CYPHERS IMPROVED SECTIONAL BROODER

The Cyphers Sectional Brooders, made in three sizes, embody several important improvements over the other makes of sectional brooders on the market. Reference to the illustrations will show that the heater furnished with the Cyphers Sectional Brooder is set high enough up so that no pit need be dug for the lamps to set in. When this brooder is set flat on a board floor, the lamps rest directly on the floor. In other brooders of this style the lamps are placed either in a pit or the brooder on cross-blocks. Furthermore, the floor of the Cyphers Sectional Brooder is adjustable, so that it can be raised up to within a few inches of the hot-water pipes, or lowered, as desired, for the larger and older chicks. When the floor is raised, a runway extends down to the floor of the house, which serves a double purpose. It can and should be closed on cold nights, thus not alone preserving the heat in the brooder and keeping the chicks from wandering away from the heat, but also making the brooder absolutely rat-proof. No other sectional brooder on the market has these important advantages.

The Cyphers Sectional Brooders are made in three sizes, viz., two sections, three sections, and four sections. They are well built in every particular, and have six overhead hot-water pipes, three outgo and three return. Most brooders of this style have only four, which are insufficient. The Cyphers also have an upper expansion tank, which renders them perfectly safe to operate, and are equipped with two large-sized lamps with extra-width burners, thus insuring ample heating power. The space provided for the brooding of chicks is inclosed with heavy woolen curtains, is large in size, and properly ventilated.

For a practical and inexpensive indoor brood-



Four Sections

ing apparatus, the Cyphers Sectional Brooders can not be excelled.

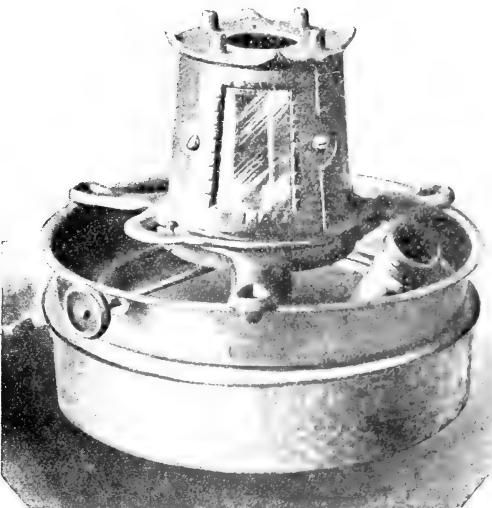
One four-section brooder requires a house 12 feet long; two, 24 feet, etc. The brooder proper should be located in the aisle, where the chicks can be attended to, the brooders opened and cleaned, and the lamps filled, without going into the partition runways, thus saving time and labor.

For usefulness and reliability we place these sectional brooders on a par with the Cyphers Indoor Brooders for all persons who wish to raise from two to three hundred up to a thousand chicks, and who do not feel at liberty to go to the expense of putting up a regular brooding house, equipped with a heater and the hot-water pipe system.

Price List of Cyphers Sectional Brooders

Three sections, all complete.....	\$27 00
Four sections, all complete.....	35 00

THE CYPHERS SAFETY BROODER STOVES



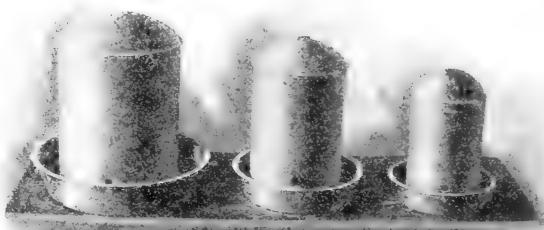
These stoves positively have no equals. We have them manufactured in lots of three thousand, hence can offer them at very low prices, quality and weight of materials considered. No other brooder stove on the market has as large a water jacket or holds as much oil. The water jacket on the Cyphers Safety Brooder Stove holds fully a quart of water, and extends out over the entire surface of the oil bowl, thus placing a sheet of cold water an inch to an inch and a half in thickness between the oil bowl and the flame jets. By this arrangement all danger of the generation of explosive gases, arising from the top of the lamp or the burner becoming heated, is removed, and we have a brooder stove that can be relied on. We sell hundreds of these stoves each year to persons who wish to build home-made brooders. We strongly advise against anybody using a common lamp in a brooder. The Cyphers Brooder Stove furnishes twice the heat of an ordinary brooder lamp, and lamps are far from being safe. Cheap lamps are equipped with cheap burners, which gum up, smoke, and thus endanger the chicks.

These stoves are used in all the Cyphers brooders.

Price each, \$1.50

CYPHERS DRINKING FOUNTAINS

The Cyphers Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of a down-to-date drinking fountain, and are believed to be the best in use. They have done much to supplant the old-style earthenware fountains, which could not be thoroughly cleaned and purified. A fountain that can not be easily and readily cleaned out, and in which water soon becomes sour, is highly objectionable. A fountain that will burst if the water in it freezes is also an annoyance and a source of loss. The fountains shown herewith are easily filled, easily cleaned, and kept clean. The interior of these fountains can, after being scalded, be exposed to the sun, and thus sweetened and kept wholesome. If placed in the shade in summertime, the water will keep very nearly as cool as in an earthen vessel. They are much lighter than the earth-



enware fountains, and a dozen can be put in a compact and cheap package for shipment.

PRICES

**Small, each, 30c
Medium, each, 50c
Large, each, 75c**

CYPHERS FOOD AND WATER HOLDERS

(Patented)



This undoubtedly is the best device of the kind on the market. They are made in one, two, and three-gallon sizes, and are recommended both as food and water dishes. The tops and bottoms of these holders are separable by placing the palm of the hand on top of the upright post, slipping the fingers under the iron brace that is fastened to the upper metal pan, then pressing downward, causing the wires to separate, thus releasing the lower pan.

These wires prevent the chicks or fowls from getting into the pans and soiling the food or water.

Where these holders are used, a saving of 15 to 25 per cent may be counted on in the soft food used. Where food of this kind is thrown on the ground or upon boards, there is considerable waste, and this waste should be avoided. It is clear loss, and every bit of it comes directly out of the profits.

Prices: 1-gal. size, \$1.00 each; 2-gal., \$1.25 each; 3-gal., \$1.50 each.

NO FOOD HAS EVER BEEN PREPARED THAT EQUALS

BOWEN'S CLIMAX CHICK FEED

A Dry Food, to be Fed Dry

Last season we placed our chick feed on the market for general use in raising little chicks, pheasants, quails, and turkeys, and from the large quantity we sold, and the satisfactory results obtained by those who tried it, we think that it is just what has been wanted for so long by fanciers and poultry raisers.

By feeding Bowen's Climax Chick Feed, you give the little chicks as many and better kinds of feed than they would pick up if running over a farm, and they get just what exercise they need if the feed is scattered in chaff for them to scratch for.

Bowen's Climax Chick Feed is a complete food in itself, and nothing else need be fed. This food is composed of all the grains and seeds that are of value in feeding chicks, mixed with the proper proportions of bone, grit, shell, charcoal, and dried meat and blood (which takes the place of insects and worms). This chick feed of ours is prepared and mixed after the best formulas known by expert and successful poultry raisers.

The feeding of soft, wet, sloppy foods, or those that are astringent, will cause a greater death-rate among chicks than the neglect that comes from letting them care for themselves.

Bowen's Climax Chick Feed is a perfectly-balanced ration, that will raise your chicks, if you give them good care.

100-lb. sack Bowen's Climax Chick Feed... \$4.00
50-lb. sack Bowen's Climax Chick Feed... 2.00
20-lb. sack Bowen's Climax Chick Feed... 1.00
5-lb. package Bowen's Climax Chick Feed... 25

At the above prices our feed is the cheapest food you could feed, when you take into consideration the greater per cent of chicks you can raise by feeding it.

CLIMAX CHARCOAL, GRANULATED OR FINE

The charcoal we offer is clean and free from dust. Every fancier should have a supply on hand. It keeps the bowels of the fowls in good order.

Per lb., 10c; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50

CLIMAX POULTRY GRIT

2½c per lb.; 50 lbs., \$1.00

Cyphers Laying Food, per lb.. 5c; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Cyphers Forcing Food, per lb., 5c; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Cyphers Clover Meal, per lb., 5c; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

Russian Sunflower Seed, for Poultry Food, per lb.. 6c; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Imported Millet, for Poultry Food, per lb., 5c; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

CLIMAX BLOOD MEAL

If you want winter eggs, feed this.

Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.00

CLIMAX GRANULATED BONE

The grade we offer of this is very superior to that generally sold. Made from selected, raw bones.

Per lb., 3c; 50 lbs. and upwards, 2½c per lb.

CLIMAX CRUSHED SHELL

This brand of shells is superior to most offered. They are sifted and free from dust, made in two sizes, chick and hen size.

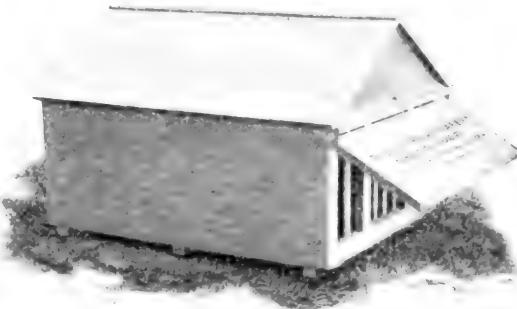
Per lb., 2½c; 50 lbs. and upwards, 2c per lb.

THE SAFETY BROOD COOP

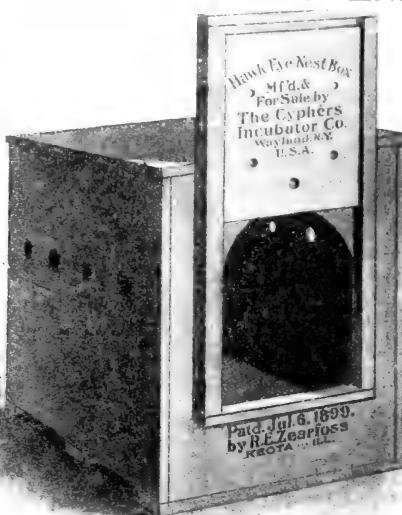
Hundreds of people, women especially, are so situated that they can not build for themselves or have built, except at unreasonable cost, safe brood coops for hens with chicks. To meet this demand, Mr. Cyphers has devised the Cyphers Safety Brood Coop, illustrated herewith. These coops are well made in every respect, light, and handy to move around, and, when closed for the night, are safe against varmints of various kinds. They also have a detachable floor, which makes it very convenient to clean out. In dry weather the floor may be left off, and the old hen can be on the ground.

These coops are 20x30 in size.

Price, \$3.00



Cyphers Safety Brood Coop for Hen with Chicks



Pat'd. Jul. 6, 1899.
by R.E. Zearfoss
K.C.T.O.

PEDIGREE NEST BOX

This patented nest box has no superior. It is neatly and durably made, is infallible in action, and will tell every time "which hen laid the egg." There are two classes of poultry men who should use these boxes intelligently and persistently: First, the breeder of fancy or exhibition poultry who is deeply interested in knowing which hen and which mating produce stock of the highest quality; second, the poultry keeper who wishes to increase the egg yield of his flock. In every flock of fowls there are good layers, medium layers, and poor layers. There is one sure way to develop a great egg-laying strain, and that is by finding out positively which are the best layers in the flock, and using eggs for hatching only from these best layers. The nest box shown herewith is believed by us to be the simplest and most accurate, therefore the best device on the market.

Price, \$1.75.

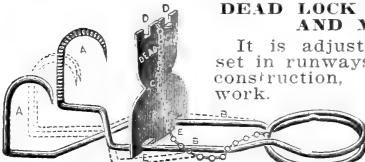


Small Pieces Magnified

Among the first foods a chick should have after hatching is grit, and then grit forever. Fowls of all kinds must have hard, sharp grit of some kind with which to grind their food after it passes into the gizzard, otherwise they will not do well. Hundreds of young chicks die annually from no other cause than want of good grit.

Made in two sizes, chick and hen size. We always send hens' size, unless otherwise ordered.

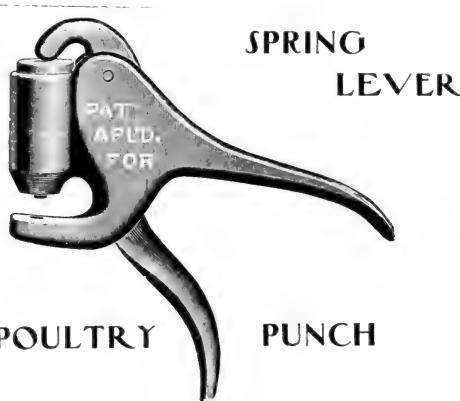
Per pound, 2c; 100-pound sacks, \$1.50



DEAD LOCK GOPHER AND MOLE TRAP

It is adjustable, and is set in runways. Simple in construction, sure in its work.

Price, 25c; post-paid. 30c; by express, \$2.00 doz.

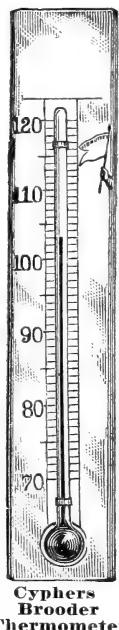


POULTRY PUNCH

If you keep a record of your chicks of the different breeds, hatches, strains, etc., there is no better, quicker, or easier way than by using the RELIABLE SPRING LEVER POULTRY PUNCH for marking the web between the toes. Hundreds of private marks can be made when your chickens are hatched, and a record kept, so that they can flock together until maturity, and then be separated by these marks.

Price, post-paid, 35c each

HIGH-GRADE TESTED THERMOMETERS



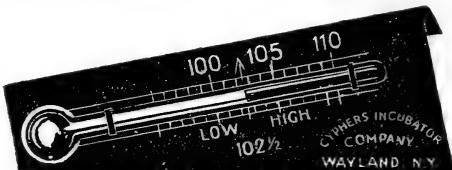
Cyphers
Brooder
Thermometer

The best incubators and brooders manufactured are worthless unless the thermometers therein are correct. Hatches fail in incubators because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are lost in brooders, owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The operator must know accurately the temperature in the egg chamber, and be sure that the chicks in brooder have the proper amount of heat. The thermometers here listed are guaranteed by the manufacturers to be thoroughly and expertly tested before they are offered to the public.

PRICE

Incubator Thermometer	75c
Hang it from the top of egg chamber so it touches the eggs.	

Brooder Thermometer	60c
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Cyphers Incubator Thermometer

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS

Poultry men, farmers included, can double their poultry profits by caponizing the surplus cockerels. The operation is simple, the instructions, sent free, being so full and explicit that any man or woman, after a careful reading, will be able to perform it. Caponizing is highly successful in every point of view. The demand for capons East and West regularly exceeds the supply, the price per pound averaging more than twice as much as that paid for ordinary roosters. The object of caponizing is to increase the weight of the fowl, and to render the flesh far more tender and palatable.

Pilling's Caponizing Outfit, complete, in fancy case, with instructions, \$3.00, mailed free.

EXTRA PARTS AND SUPPLIES FOR INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

CYPHERS INCUBATOR TRAYS

No. 0, 60c; No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, per pair, \$1.50; No. 3, per pair, \$1.75.

INCUBATOR LAMP BURNERS

Large size, 80 cents each by mail.
Small size, 60 cents each by mail.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR LAMPS

(Seamless Bottoms)

Large size, with burner and wick all complete, for use on Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Incubators, \$1.25 each.

Small size, all complete, for use on No. 0 Incubator, \$1.00 each.

LAMP WICKS

For incubator lamps, 30 cents per dozen by mail.

For brooder stoves, 30 cents per dozen by mail.

New Cyphers Fire-proof Heater, for any size incubator, \$3.50 each.

New Felt Diaphragms, for No. 0 or No. 1, 75c; No. 2 or 3, \$1.00 each.

METALLIC PARTS FOR CYPHERS BROODERS

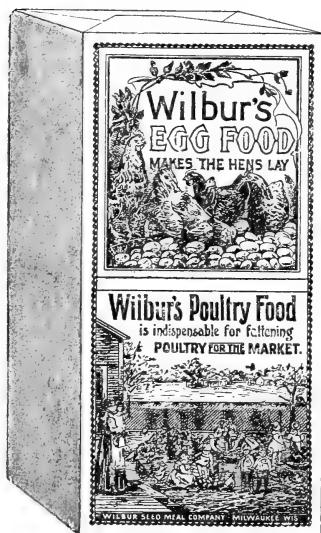
These can be purchased separately where the customer wishes to do his own wood work. One brooder, however, will need to be ordered for pattern, as we do not furnish plans.

Price for complete outfit, Style O, Indoor or Outdoor, consisting of brooder stove, galvanized front parts, vents, and thermometers, \$6.00; complete outfit for Style B, Indoor, or Style A, Outdoor, \$7.00.

CYPHERS PEDIGREE TRAYS

To be used in place of regular trays when one wants to keep separate the chicks from certain eggs. (See Cyphers Catalogue.) Prices, for No. 0, \$1.50; No. 1, \$2.00; No. 2, \$3.50 pair; No. 3, \$4.50 pair.

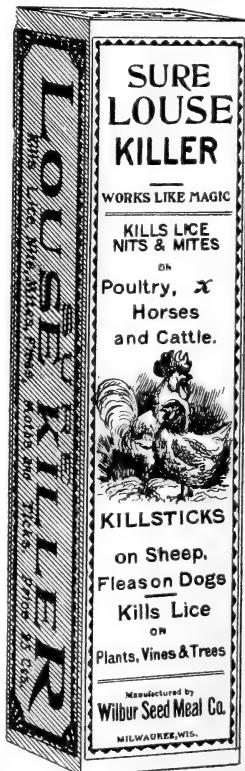
Wilbur's Sure Louse Killer is a successful insecticide, which has thoroughly established for itself a place in the confidence of poultry men everywhere. It is as cheap as its excellent quality will permit, and economical to use. If you have not used it, try a package. 25c.



These poultry foods are prepared by an old, established firm—

THE WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY

and may be relied on as successful and uniform in quality. No poultry man can afford to do without them. 25c.



AUTO-SPRAY

A SELF-OPERATING or AUTOMATIC SPRAYER

This is a fine sprayer for the poultry raiser, always ready for use.

Eight or ten strokes of the plunger in the air-chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents and make a continuous spray for fully five minutes.

The AUTO-SPRAY will do the work of five ordinary sprayers, as the operator carries the sprayer over his shoulder, and, as soon as one bush or vine is sprayed, moves on to another, whereas the ordinary sprayer has to be set on the ground, and the operator has to stop to do the pumping for each separate bush. THINK OF THIS LOSS OF TIME. For greenhouses, either for giving plants a shower-bath or for applying insecticides, you need an AUTO-SPRAY.

CAN BE USED

As a fire-extinguisher.

For spraying carbolic acid, to prevent hog cholera.

For spraying insecticides and whitewash in hen-houses.

For spraying disinfectants in hospitals and other places, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

For washing windows and wagons.

As a sprinkler for plants and flowers.

For sprinkling floors, taking the place of wet sawdust or the common sprinkler.

Auto-Spray at Work with Extension Pipe for Tall Trees

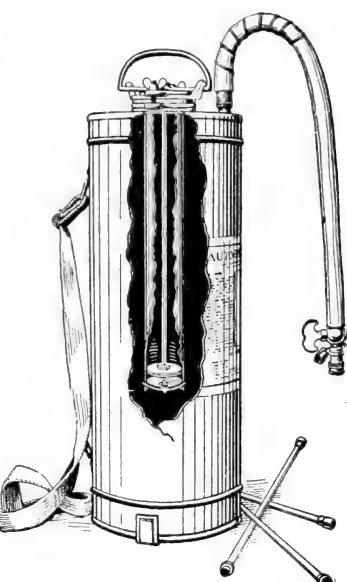
Make note of the simplicity of construction. See the plunger rod, the patent fastener at the top, the valves; they all can be taken apart in a few seconds, without the use of a tool of any

PRICE OF AUTO-SPRAY

Galvanized Steel, all working parts brass, with 2-foot, 3-ply rubber hose, stop-cock, 1 fine, 1 coarse, and 1 solid stream nozzle, and shoulder strap, \$5.50.

Brass Tank, with same parts as described above, price, \$7.00.

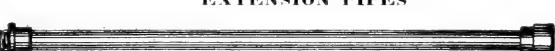
Size—The above sprayers are 2 feet long and 7 inches in diameter; weight, empty, 7 pounds. Capacity, about 4 gallons.



Auto-Spray Showing Working Parts

kind. The working parts are all brass; can not get out of order. There is no slopping or waste of spray; it is air and watertight. You can spray with your good clothes on.

EXTENSION PIPES



For spraying tall trees, we furnish extension piping in 24-inch lengths, each fitted with brass couplings. Two or three lengths are generally used.

Galvanized, 30c.

NEW ERA TRI-JET SPRAYER

Galvanized, \$1.00; brass, \$1.50.

For spraying vines, shrubs, plants, and cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of henries, will save the price of the sprayer in a single day's use.

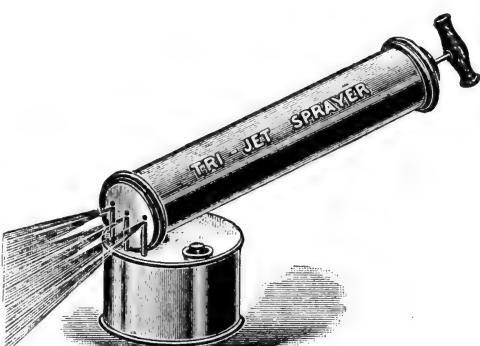
This sprayer embodies the principle of the ordinary atomizer, and is new only in the application of same to a new use. The advantages are at once apparent to the user. It is the most economical, not only because of its low price, but because of its great saving of material. The saving in one day's use of spray will pay the first cost of the sprayer.

One quart of liquid in this atomizer will cover more effectively a larger surface than ten quarts in the common sprayer or sprinkler. It is a great saving in labor, because, when loaded, it weighs much less than any other, and because the spray is easily made to reach six feet from the operator.

A careful comparison of the New Era Tri-Jet Sprayer, point by point, with other hand sprayers, is all that is needed to convince a man that it is "the best hand sprayer made."

Why the New Era Sprayer is better than others of similar construction:

1. Because the reservoir is galvanized iron, and will not corrode or rust.
2. Because the feeding tubes are zinc, and will not corrode or rust.



3. Because the plunger is backed and reinforced by wood (not metal).

4. Because it has three openings and three times the capacity of the ordinary single-jet sprayer.

5. Because the sprayer is larger, and will spray further.

SULPHATED ROUP SPECIFIC.

THE GREAT GERMICIDE
FOR
DIPHTHERITIC ROUP
GERMS.

Cures
Quicker
Than
the
Common
Kinds

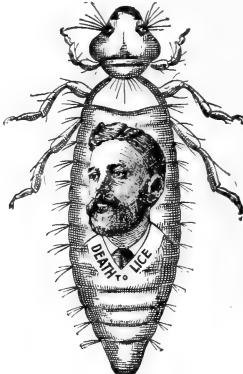
SULPHATED ROUP SPECIFIC

The Great Germicide

This specific not only cures roup in its worst form, but eradicates all the poisonous impurities from the system.

Should your fowl have cholera, cure them by using the specific same as for roup. When in need of a roup or canker cure, buy the best,—buy Sulphated Roup Specific.

Put up in 25c and 50c packages; by mail, 30c and 60c. Easy to use; simply put in drinking water.



Lambert's Death to Lice Remedies

POWDER

For body lice on sitting hens, laying, or exhibition poultry. It does not injure eggs or chickens, or soil the plumage in any way. It is also invaluable for lice on horses, cattle, or plants, ticks on sheep, moths in carpets or furs, fleas and lice on dogs, cats, and pets. Also a valuable disinfectant. Price, 5-oz. box, 10c; 15-oz., 25c; 48-oz., 50c; 100-oz., \$1.00.

OINTMENT

For lice on chickens. Scaly shanks on fowls. 10c and 25c per box, post-paid.

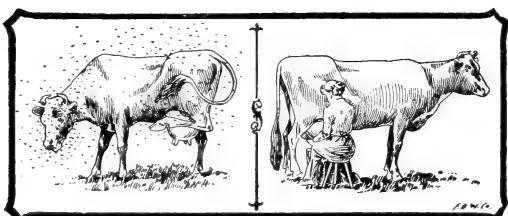
SPECIAL

In powder form for dissolving in kerosene as a liquid louse killer, or to add to whitewash for mites and spider lice. 4-oz. box, 10c; 16-oz., 25c.

If Powder or Special is to be sent by mail, 1c per ounce must be added for postage.

SPRAUKE'S FLY BOUNCER

GUARANTEED



Which cow would you rather milk?

NO USE MILKING COWS AFTER DARK

Fly Bouncer instantly drives away flies, mosquitoes, and insects from any animal sprayed with the magic liquid.

Cows will feed quietly all day, and give one-third more milk.

Stock cattle will fatten better, and larger profits are realized.

Horses will work easier and rest quieter, being absolutely free from annoyance, for no insect will go near where Fly Bouncer is used.

Will also prevent the gadfly from striking sheep and causing "grub in the head."

To protect animals from flies and mosquitoes, apply once or twice a day lightly over the ani-

mal with a sprayer, giving special attention to the legs, head, and sides. It is better to give a light application frequently than a heavier coating at long intervals.

The feed saved will more than pay the cost of the remedy, and you do not have to wait until after dark to milk your cows.

By the use of Fly Bouncer your cow will give one-third more milk; your horse will rest during rest time and work during working hours on two-thirds the feed it now requires, and will be free from vermin of all kinds.

Guaranteed to do the work, or money refunded.

PRICES

Half-gallon cans	\$ 1 00
One-gallon cans	1 50
Five-gallon cans	7 00
Ten-gallon cans	12 00

It costs about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per day per animal to use.
To apply Fly Bouncer economically, use our New Era Sprayer. (See page 69.)

ODORLESS FERTILIZER for house plants, per lb., 10c; by mail, post-paid, 20c per lb.

For other fertilizers for flower borders, lawns, garden, and farm use, write for prices, stating kinds (or purpose) and quantities required.

Any poultry supplies ordered from this catalogue at one time of \$10 or over in value will be shipped f. o. b. San Francisco. Goods of less value (except where specified) will be sent by express at the purchaser's expense. When articles of less than \$10 in value are to be shipped by freight, add 25 cents for cartage, or 15 cents per package for more than one package.

Remit by money order or draft on San Francisco, made payable to

E. J. BOWEN,
815 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

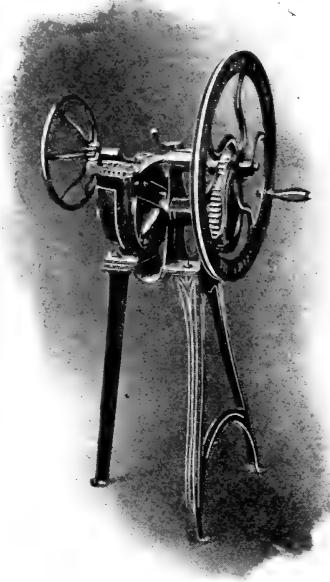
THE —

HUMPHREY

GREEN BONE AND VEGETABLE CUTTER THE OPEN-HOPPER TYPE

The Humphrey will cut more bone with less labor in less time than any other cutter, or we refund the purchase price.

If you are interested in this cutter, and want a fully-illustrated and descriptive catalogue, write us, and we will send one of Humphrey's Complete Catalogue and Egg Record Books free of charge.



No. 1 Humphrey

GREEN BONE

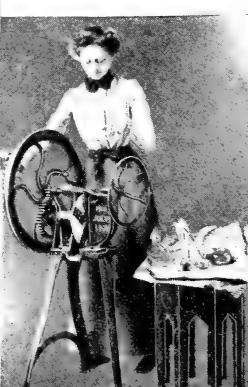
The cutting of green bone has been such a temper-trying, back-breaking, hand-blistering operation that many poultry keepers who would be glad to use it in their rations have given up the task in despair, declaring that green bone is more trouble than it is worth. They have tossed their so-called "bone-cutters" into the junk pile, and have gone on in the old-fashioned way.

That is where they made their mistake. They stopped too soon. They did not investigate far enough. Green bone is not hard to prepare if you have the right kind of cutter. American ingenuity and inventive skill have supplied the machine. It is the HUMPHREY GREEN BONE AND VEGETABLE CUTTER. It does the work perfectly, rapidly, and easily. A boy or a woman may run it with ease. A man can run it, cutting the largest bones that grow in a beef, including the hard leg bones, with only his thumb and finger on the power wheel. Can you ask anything easier than that?

If you have any doubt as to the desirability and value of cut green bone in the feeding ration, do not fail to read what prominent poultry raisers (men who make the business pay) say in "Timely Notes," on pages 14-36, in Humphrey's catalogue.



Now you see it.



Now you don't.

PRICE LIST

No. 1, hand power.....	\$14 00
No. 2, semi-power	17 50
No. 2½, hand or power....	20 00
No. 3, direct power.....	40 00
No. 4, geared power.....	50 00

TESTIMONIALS

We have testimonials and letters of praise in favor of the Humphrey. We have a few of them from the most prominent breeders, reprinted in a little circular, and, if you would like to look them over, drop us a card.

Remember we replace, free of charge, any part broken while in use, within one year from date of purchase.

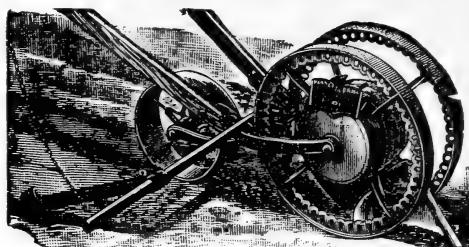


At work three seconds later.

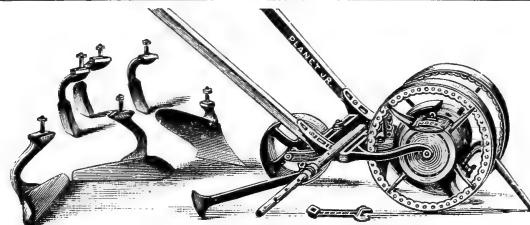
FAR-FAMED "PLANET, JR., " GARDEN TOOLS

These are the most popular and complete garden tools made. They are known the world over, and beyond question are the most perfect in design, construction, and finish, and most practical yet invented. No wide-awake farmer or gardener can afford to be without them. Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the "Planet, Jr., " tools, but we will gladly send a fully-illustrated catalogue to any who desire it.

DO NOT class the "Planet, Jr., " goods with the many lines of garden tools on the market at a lower price, as there is no comparison when it comes to material and workmanship.



No. 2 Drill Seeder. Price, \$7.50



No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow. Price, \$13.50.

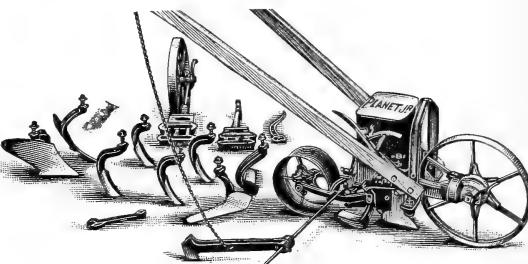
11 1/4-inch wheels. Hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. It practically combines in one tool the No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

As a drill it is almost identical with the "Planet, Jr., " No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, and has the same feed, hill-dropping mechanism, and automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut-off and seed index, with brass thumbscrew adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial, and is accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds, in either hills or drills.

"Planet, Jr., " No. 1, Combined Drill, Seeder, and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow. Price, \$9.50.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is the same as No. 2 Drill Seeder, but smaller. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by removing two bolts, when hoes, etc., can be quickly attached. It is an excellent seed sower, a first-class double or single-wheel hoe.

A pair of 6-tooth rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, \$1.00 extra.



No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$10.50. Drill only, \$8.50.

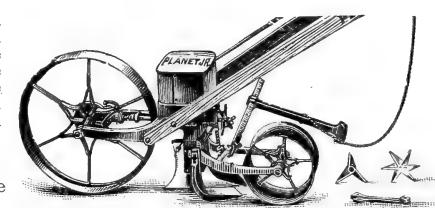


No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder. Price, \$10.50.

Hopper holds three quarts; 15-inch patent steel driving wheel, with broad face, which makes the drill run easily, even when full. The quantity of seed is regulated by an accurate index, conveniently placed at the top of the handle, and carefully graduated for either hill dropping or drilling. The flow of seed is started or stopped by a single movement of the forefinger. The roller is broad and hollow faced, leaving a wide, smooth track for the wheel hoe. It is extremely simple, and will not injure the most delicate seed.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single-wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder is like the No. 5, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple, and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single-wheel hoe, garden plow, or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.

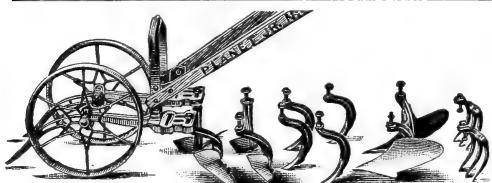
A set of three rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, \$1.00 extra.

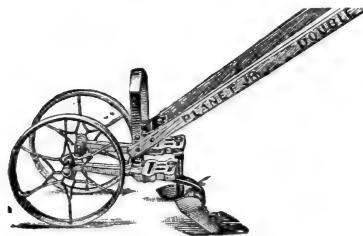


DOUBLE WHEEL HOES

The "Planet, Jr., " double wheel hoes are the greatest tool in the world for the gardeners. They do more work, and do it better and easier, than can possibly be done in any other way. They represent the very highest perfection in every detail.

No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow. Price, with attachments as shown in cut, \$9.00.

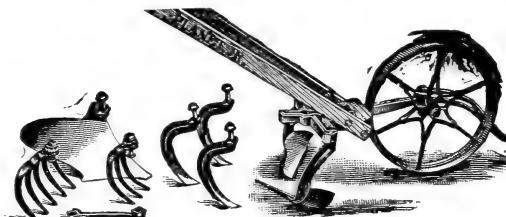




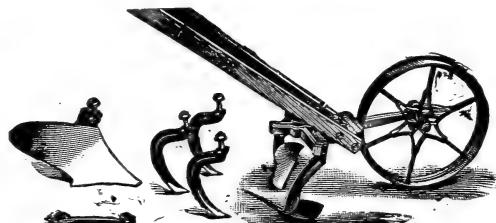
No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe, \$5.00.



No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, \$7.00.



No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow. Price, \$6.00.



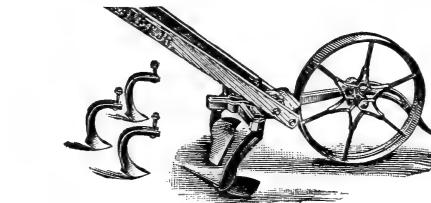
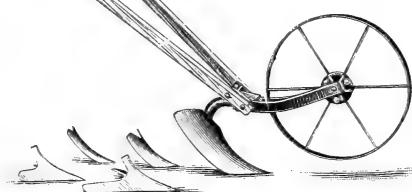
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow, as in cut, \$5.00.

No. 17½ Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. Price, \$4.50.

This machine is similar to No. 17, except it has no plow, but it has a leaf lifter. Thousands of them are sold annually for cultivating sugar beets and onions.

No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe, with pair Hoes only. Price, \$3.75.

Farmers' No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow. Price, \$4.00.



This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one, with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations. The wheel is high, and is made with stiff steel rim and spokes; the handles may be readily changed to suit man or boy.

The tools are as follows:—
A large garden plow of hard steel, smoothly polished, throwing a neat furrow.

Ten-inch sweep. This is the latest and best pattern; is thin, and is a perfect weed killer.

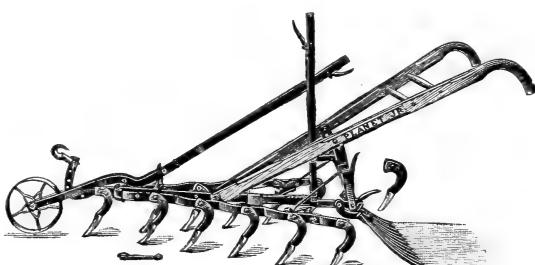
Six-inch sweep. Same pattern as the ten inch.

Four-inch cultivating tooth. For deep cultivation and for all thorough work.

Two-inch cultivator tooth. For still deeper work, and for marking out for onion sets, etc.



No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Price, with Attachments as in Cut, \$8.50.



"Planet, Jr." Twelve Tooth Harrow, Cultivator, and Pulverizer. Price, Plain, \$6.00; with Wheel, \$7.00; Complete, \$8.50.

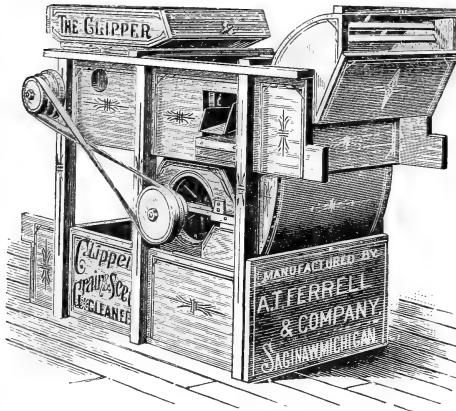
The "Planet, Jr." Horse Hoe is by far the best machine of its kind on the market. It is adapted to every kind of cultivation and a great variety of work.

REMEMBER this list is **ONLY PART OF WHAT WE CARRY IN STOCK.**

Write for our handsome complete Catalogue of "Planet, Jr." Goods. Free.

THE CLIPPER

— GRAIN AND SEED CLEANERS —



The "Vertical Blast" (a distinctive feature of our machines) has won for the "Clipper" the highest testimonials from hundreds of the most prominent grain and seed dealers and growers in the world.

**"THERE ARE OTHERS"
BUT NOT LIKE THE
CLIPPER**

We have sold over three car-loads of these cleaners in Oregon and Washington during the past two years, and they please the people. Can't help it.

They are guaranteed to do the work claimed, or money refunded.

A set of ten zinc screens made especially for our Western grain and seeds goes with each mill. You can separate cheat, cockle, wild oats, dog fennel heads, etc., from wheat and oats in one operation.

PRICES

No. 1—\$35. Capacity about 40 bushels market wheat per hour.

No. 2—\$40. Capacity about 50 bushels market wheat per hour.

No. 6—\$85. Capacity about 250 bushels market wheat per hour.

A FEW WORDS OF PRAISE

St. Anthony, Idaho, March 15, 1901.

E. J. Bowen, Esq.—Dear Sir: After trying several fanning mills, claimed to be especially fitted and made for the Pacific Coast trade, and having no success, we purchased a "Clipper." After we got your machine, we were able to take wheat that the mill we had been experimenting with would not clean at all, and put it into first-class shape. For a wheat cleaner and separator, the "Clipper" is by far the best that we have seen. As a seed cleaner it has no equal. We have had occasion to run through over 250,000 pounds of wheat, and have been able to do excellent work in every instance. We have cleaned a great many tons of timothy and alfalfa seed, and find it in every way satisfactory.

(Signed) MILLER BROS.
Grain and Produce Dealers.

Beaverton, Ore., Sept. 30, 1901.

Mr. E. J. Bowen—Dear Sir: The No. 1 "Clipper Mill" that I purchased of you some time ago has given entire satisfaction. I am especially pleased with its capacity for separating grains, such as wheat from oats and oats from wheat.

(Signed) H. P. DOWNING.

Amity, Ore., Sept. 17, 1901.

Mr. E. J. Bowen—Dear Sir: The Clipper Fanning Mill I bought of you some time ago has given entire satisfaction. I do not think it has an equal when it comes to cleaning grass seeds of all kinds, and I have found it to be one of the most perfect mills for cleaning seed oats. I cheerfully recommend it.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. McELDONNEY.

P. S.—You can add anything to the above that you wish, and I will stand by it.—Mc.

If further interested, you are cordially invited to write us for our descriptive catalogue of this successful cleaner.

Canby, Ore., Sept. 14, 1901.

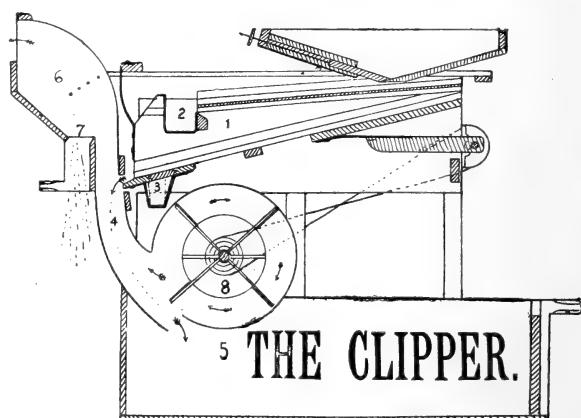
Mr. E. J. Bowen—Dear Sir: The Clipper Grain Cleaners that I have been selling for you are giving the best of satisfaction. Each and every one of my customers say the "Clipper" is the best and only first-class mill on the market. This, I can assure you, is a pleasure to a dealer. I do not hesitate to recommend the "Clipper" as being the best grain cleaner on earth.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) ANDREW KOCHER.

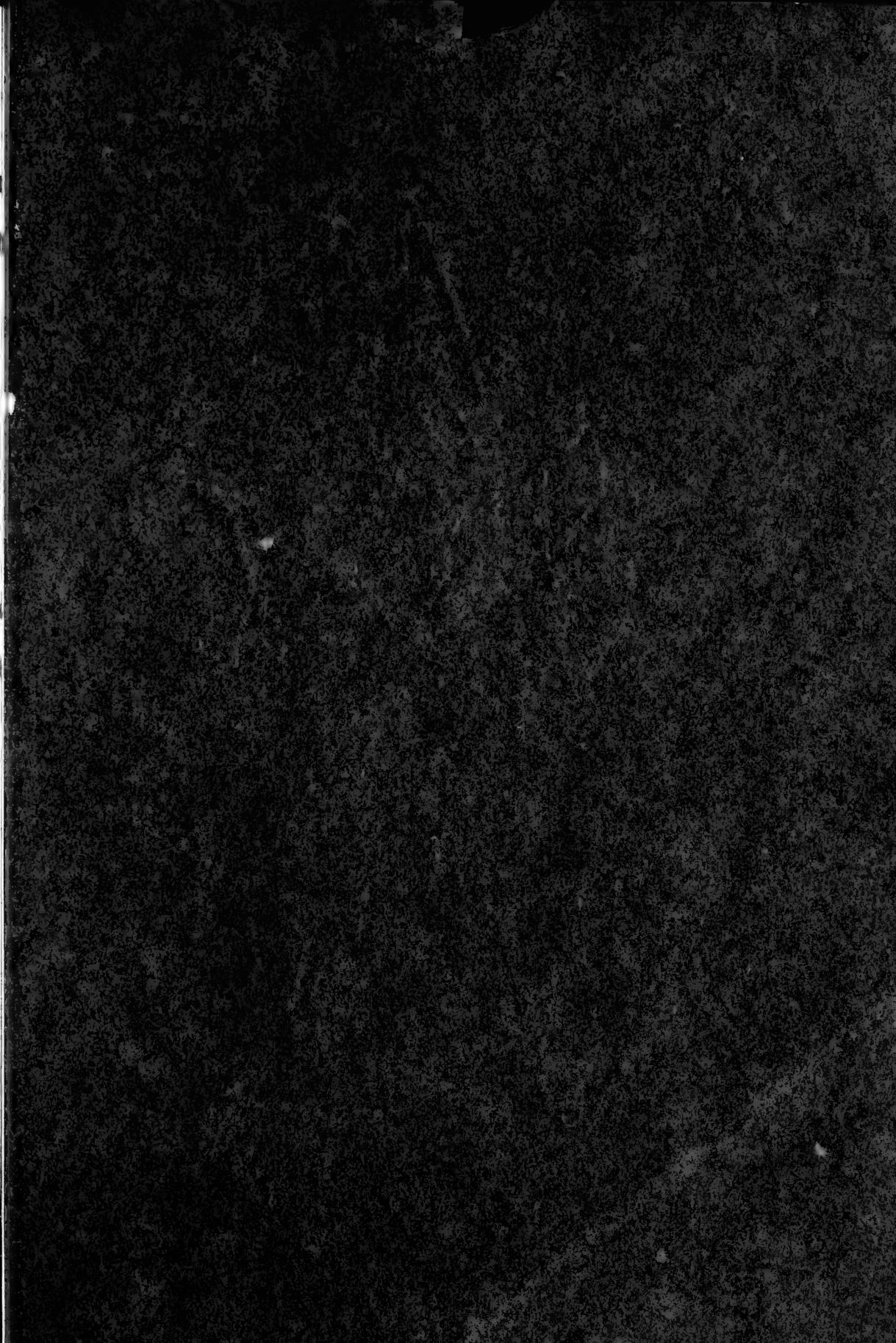
Firwood, Ore., Sept. 27, 1901.

Mr. E. J. Bowen—Dear Sir: The No. 1 "Clipper Mill" that I bought of you separates wild seed from the grain the best of any mill I ever ran.

(Signed) J. G. DeSHAZER.



Sectional view of the Clipper, showing vertical air shaft, dust hood, and grain box,—special features of this mill.





ORDER SHEET

FOR

E. J. BOWEN'S CHOICE SEEDS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For full Instructions about ordering See Page 1 of CATALOGUE

BE SURE TO FILL IN THESE BLANKS

FORWARD BY { State on this line
whether wanted by
Mail, Express or Freight } _____

Your Name _____

Post Office

County

State _____

**EXPRESS OR
FREIGHT OFFICE**

NOTE: If PEAS, BEANS and CORN are ordered sent by Mail, add Ten Cents per pound to Catalogue Prices for POSTAGE.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Sent by Express - \$ _____.

Draft - - - = \$

P. O. Money Order - \$

Express Money Order - \$

Postage Stamps - - - \$

Cash = = = = **\$**

Total \$

Date 190

SPECIAL NOTICE

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of any **Market Gardeners** or **Truck Farmers** among your acquaintances. We wish to send them **Our Catalogue**.

Stamp of Issuing Office	
Dollars	Cents
\$	100
Fee..... cents	

Form No. 600.
DOMESTIC.

No.

Space above this line is for the Postmaster's record, to be filled by him.

Application for Money Order.

Amount Dollars Cents.

Sent to E. J. BOWEN

815-817 Sansome St.

City or town San Francisco, Cal.

Street and No.

State

Sent by _____

Address of sender : No. Street.

Fees Charged for Money Orders

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tutuila, Samoa); also for Orders payable in Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), and the Philippine Islands.

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	.....	3 cents.
If over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00	.....	5 cents.
" \$5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00	.....	8 cents.
" \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00	.....	10 cents.
" \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00	.....	12 cents.
" \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00	.....	15 cents.
" \$40.00 and not exceeding \$ 50.00	.....	18 cents.
" \$50.00 and not exceeding \$ 60.00	.....	20 cents.
" \$60.00 and not exceeding \$ 75.00	.....	25 cents.
" \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00	.....	30 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any Money Order office; but, if Orders are drawn in excess of \$100 on any one day upon an office of the 4th class, notice of the fact by letter (or Form 6037) is to be promptly sent the Department by the issuing Postmaster so that provision may be made for payment.

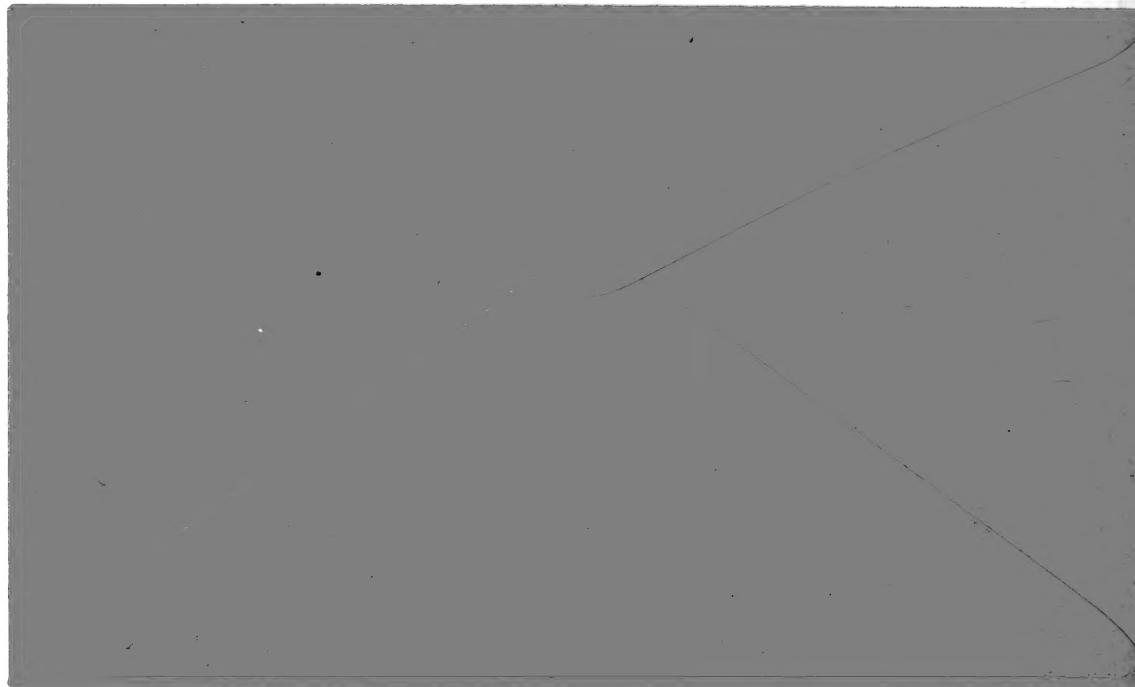
Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for four years from date of issue.

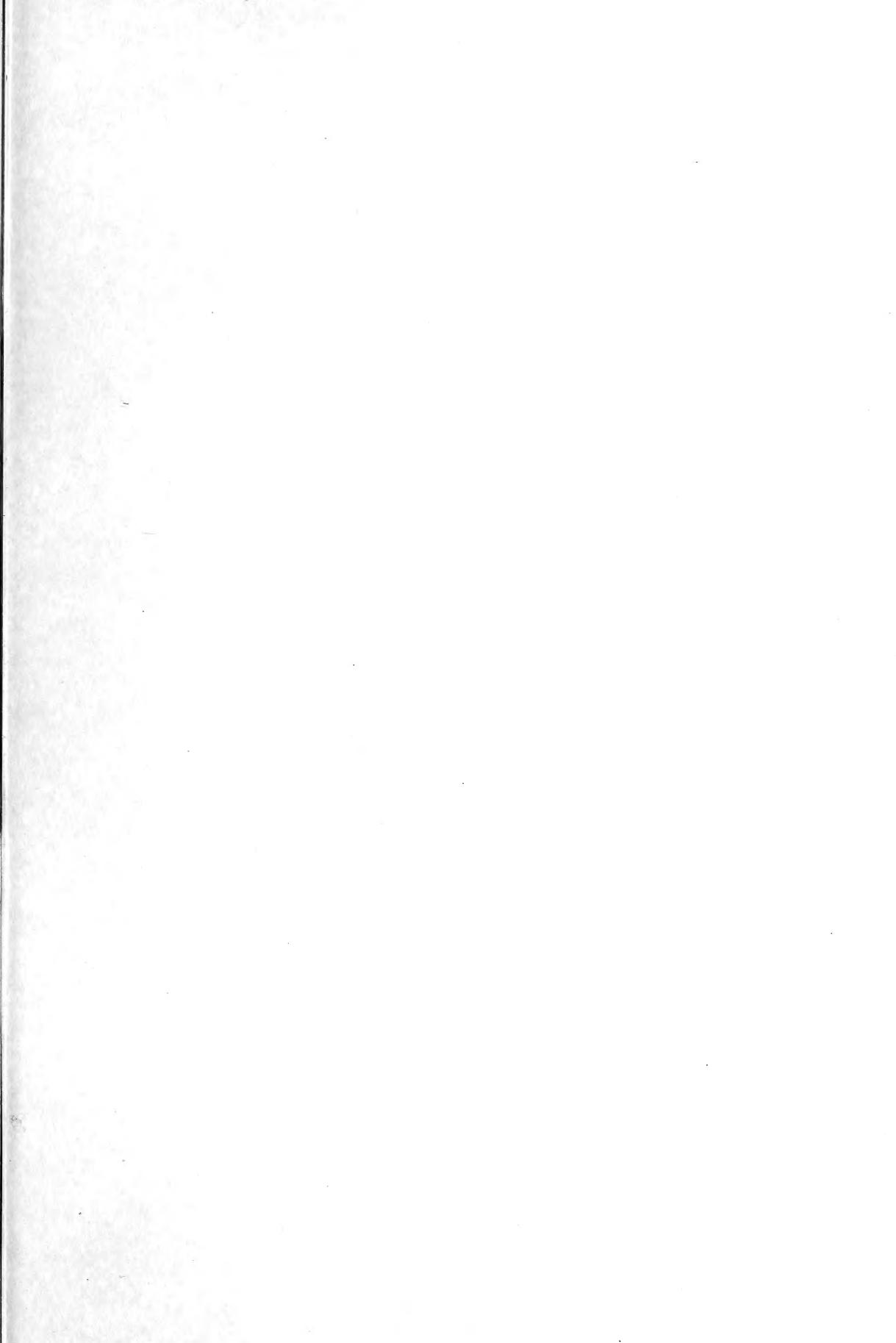
[EDITION October 1, 1902.]

FROM

P. O. STATE

**E. J. Bowen,
SAN FRANCISCO,
815, 817 SANSOME STREET.
CALIFORNIA.**





J. BOWEN

Sheffield
Manufacturers of
Silk & Cotton
Handkerchiefs

